The New-York Times.

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THE FRENCH ASSEMBLY

Struggle of the Monarchists for the Control.

Exciting Debate on the Committee's Report on the Address.

Ministerial Proposition on Public Powers Referred.

The Committee Reject it and Carry an Adjournment.

Crowds in the Lobbies and About the Hall of the Assembly.

A Compromise Probable—Ministerial Responsibility—Irritation Among the Working Class with the Majority Report—German Interference.

LONDON, Nov. 28.—It was reported in Paris, last night, that a compromise would be made between the President and the Opposition in the Assembly, based on the acceptance of immediate Ministerial responsibility by M. Thiers, and an agreement on the part of the Conservative Deputies to consider questions of Constitutional reform afterward.

The rumors of compromise excited the suspicions of the Left.

A special from Paris to the *Times* says it is rumored that Thiers will appeal to the people. The city is becoming excited. There is evident irritation, in the quarters inhabited by the working men, over the majority report of the Committee on the Address.

The writer of the report, M. Batbie, is already very unpopular in these parts of the city.

A special dispatch to the *Daily Telegraph* states that Gen. Manteufel, commanding the German army of occupation in France, has received orders to concentrate his forces in case of certain contingencies.

LONDON, Nov. 28—5 P. M.—The situation at Versailles is unchanged. The opinion gains ground that a compromise will be effected. The provinces overwhelm M. Thiers with words of cheer and promises of support.

Debate on the Report of the Committee on the Address—They Insist on their Proposition, and Secure Adjournment.

VERSAILLES, Nov. 28—Evening.—In the Assembly, this afternoon, the debate on the report of the Committee on the Address was opened.

M. Grévy read a resolution which embodies the recommendations of the majority report.

M. Dufaure, Minister of Justice, made a speech defending the President, and counselling conciliation. The Ministers, he said, were already responsible, they had never sheltered themselves behind the President. He objected to the proposal to deprive the President of the right to speak in the Assembly. He compared the position of the President of the United States, who had the right to veto laws and whose powers were so largely increased during the vacations of Congress, with that of President Thiers. The Minister added that, while he deprecated the exclusion of the President from participation in the debates of the Assembly, the Government was willing to consent to it, if compensatory privileges were granted.

He concluded by submitting a resolution providing for the appointment of a committee of thirty, whose duty it shall be to draw up a law regulating public powers and prescribing the conditions of ministerial responsibility.

M. Batbie moved that the resolution proposed by the Minister of Justice be referred, without debate, to the Committee on the Address, and that the Committee be instructed to report on it within an hour.

The motion was adopted, and the sitting of the Assembly was suspended for that time, to allow the Committee to prepare its report, on which it is now at work.

BUSINESS RESUMED.

The Committee on the Address was in session three and a half hours.

The sitting of the Assembly was not resumed until 6½ P. M.

M. Batbie then announced that the Committee had rejected Minister Dufaure's resolution, and was determined to stand by its own resolution, the immediate consideration of which was demanded.

The decision of the Committee, coupled with the demand for immediate debate, caused a profound sensation in the Chamber.

Minister Dufaure, in reply, declared he should insist on the consideration of the resolution he had submitted, and he asked for an adjournment of the sitting until to-morrow.

Amid much confusion and uproar, several votes were taken, wherein it appeared that the Right and Right Centre were united and well organized; but the adjournment was ultimately conceded, and the sitting was brought to a close.

During these proceedings the excitement in the chamber and outside was intense. The hall was completely filled, and large crowds gathered in the lobbies, corridors, and streets.

The situation is extremely serious, and it is impossible to predict what turn events will take to-morrow.

Official Assurances That Germany Will Not Interfere.

BERLIN, Nov. 28.—The official journals concur in assuring Europe that the German Government will respect the will of France in the choice of a form of Government and the selection of statesmen to carry it on. It has not the slightest sympathy or partisanship for either Thiers or the Assembly.

The Latest—Great Crowds in the Streets and Intense Excitement Prevailing—The Feeling in the Provinces.

PARIS, Nov. 28—Midnight.—An immense and excited crowd waited, this afternoon and evening, at the Paris station of the Versailles Railway for the first news of the Assembly's decision. The Bourse has been agitated all day. The Boulevards are filled to-night with excited throngs.

Outbreaks are feared at Lyons, Marseilles, Nismes, and Montpelier, if the Government is defeated and President Thiers resigns.

ITALY.

The Government's Foreign Policy Defended in the Chamber of Deputies.

ROME, Nov. 28.—In the Chamber of Deputies yesterday, Minister Viscomte Venosta defended the foreign policy of the Government. He showed that the relations of Italy with all Powers were on excellent footing. The party of reaction sought to destroy the unity of the nation. Italy, faithful to liberty, followed the ways of peace. Liberty and peace were essential to her, that the civilizing mission of the dynasty might be inaugurated.

SPAIN.

Defeat of the Republican Insurgents in Several Places—Symptoms of an Outbreak in Saragossa.

MADRID, Nov. 28.—A sharply-contested battle has been fought in Murcia between the troops and the insurgents. The latter were routed with great loss. The insurgents have also been beaten in Lenares, Andalusia, and Arco de la Frontera, with loss of prisoners, horses, and material. The Government forces have driven the Republicans from Bajar. Details of the affair have not yet been received.

There are symptoms of a renewal of the attempts at an outbreak in Saragossa, and reinforcements have been sent to the garrison.

Marshal Serano has sent a telegram to the Captain-General of Andalusia, offering him aid against the Republican insurgents.

The Congress yesterday, by a vote of 152 to 47, rejected Figuera's motion to censure the Government for the appointment of Gaminde Captain-General of Catalonia.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Reduction in the Bank of England Rate of Interest to Six Per Cent.

LONDON, Nov. 28.—The amount of specie in the Bank of England has increased £1,753,000 during the week.

The rate of discount of the Bank of England has been reduced one per cent., making it now six per cent.

Great Damage to Agriculture From the Recent Storms—Illness of Rev. Mr. Spurgeon.

LONDON, Nov. 28.—Chief-Justice Bovill, who had a sudden attack of illness while on the Bench, last Monday, is recovering.

Sergt. Bates visited Oxford, yesterday, and received a hearty welcome.

The recent storms have flooded the midland counties, causing great damage to agriculture.

The creditors of Bowles Brothers are in favor of placing the estate in bankruptcy.

During the last gale ten men were blown into the sea at St. Ives and drowned.

Rev. Mr. Spurgeon is seriously ill.

The Dublin policemen are showing signs of insubordination.

A slight shock of earthquake was felt at Derby today. No harm was done.

The Dismissed Policemen Said to be Reinstated.

LONDON, Nov. 28.—It is rumored that Commissioner Henderson has reinstated all the constables recently dismissed for insubordination.

WEST INDIES.

Movements of American Men-of-War—Haytian Finances—Gen. John Lynch Killed by Dominican Troops on Haytian Soil.

HAVANA, Nov. 24.—Advices to the 16th have been received from St. Thomas.

The United States steamer Nipsic, which arrived here recently, has returned to Samana. The Worcester has also gone to Samana.

Advices from Hayti are to the 10th. White & Hartman have made a proposition to loan the Government $300,000, at eighteen per cent. per annum. The Government is apprehensive of troubles arising out of the indemnity demanded by France.

The latest advices from San Domingo report that the troops of Baez killed Gen. John Lynch, while the latter was on Haytian territory.

The coffee crop has all been exported.

MEXICO.

The Railroad Contests—Indian Insubordination in Tehuantepec—Lerdo Retains Juarez's Officers in the Government—Congress.

CITY OF MEXICO, Nov. 15, via HAVANA.—The railroad war between the interests represented by Gen. Rosecranz and Mr. Plumb remains undecided. The Congressional delegation having the subject under consideration reported favorably upon the Rosecranz project, and subsequently considered the Plumb project. What may be the result of the contest is very uncertain.

The Guaymas and Rio Grande Railroad Company have asked for an extension of time.

Tranquillity generally prevails throughout the Republic. In Yucatan, martial law continues, but Congress is discussing the question of restoring the civil ascendency there. Serious troubles, are, however, reported in Tehuantepec, where, it is alleged, the Indians, unwilling to obey Lozada, were attacked by the troops, and that Gen. Placido Vega was killed. Lozada was reported dead, but the news needs confirmation.

President Lerdo will be inaugurated on the 1st of December. Astonishment is manifested in political circles at the persistency of the new President in retaining in high office the appointees of the late President Juarez. The Cabinet officers are said to have resigned, but the new Cabinet will not be appointed until after the inauguration of the incoming President. Señor Rojo, the new President of Congress, is a Juarist, and Señor Zamacona, the new Vice-President, is an adherent of Gen. Porfirio Diaz, who is now on his way to the capital.

A committee of Congress proposes to erect a monument to the memory of Juarez, and to publish a work containing a record of his acts and efforts in behalf of the State. It also proposes to pay to the minor children of the late President an annual pension of $3,000 each until they attain their majority, the pension to continue to the daughters until they are married.

Congress has pardoned Gen. Trinidad Cadena, and restored him to his seat in the body, which he left to join the insurgents.

The sacrificial stone of the Aztecs has been removed to the National Museum.

The President of the United States is expected to visit Mexico.

THE REFORMED CHURCH.

Session of the Synod in Cincinnati—Election of Officers and Appointment of Committees.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 28.—The Synod of the Reformed Church of the United States reconvened this morning at 9 o'clock. The call of the roll of delegates showed that there were about 200 present. The following permanent officers were elected: President, Rev. John Klein, D. D., of Louisville; Vice-Presidents, Rev. Jeremiah H. Good, D. D., of Tiffin, Ohio, and Rev. Geo. B. Russell, of Pittsburg; Stated Clerk, Rev. Isaac H. Retter, of Miamisburg, Ohio; Associate Clerk, Rev. Jacob Dohlman, Jr., of Philadelphia; Corresponding Secretary, Rev. David E. Klopp, of Philadelphia; Treasurer, Wm. D. Gross, of Philadelphia.

At the afternoon session Committees on Religious Services, minutes of the General Synod, minutes of the District Synods, overtures, official report of classis, correspondence with Sister churches, State of the Church, Missions, Orphans' Homes, Nominations, and Finance were appointed. The delegates from Iowa having divided into two bodies, one claiming to represent the German classis and the other the English classis in that State, the whole matter was referred to the Committee on Credentials. The rules of order of the Eastern Synod were adopted for the government of the General Synod. The exercises in the evening consisted of an address, in German, by Rev. G. Neff, and one in English by Rev. Dr. Nevin. Services were held also in other churches.

LAKE NAVIGATION.

Ice Forming—The Effect of the Recent Gales—Loss of a Schooner and all Hands.

DETROIT, Mich., Nov. 28.—The present cold snap has nearly closed navigation. Steamers returned from Lake Erie today report too much ice to get through. Sandusky and Toledo harbors are closed. The last boat for the North leaves here to-night. Saginaw River was kept open today by running iron-clad tugs up and down. The gale, which subsided last night, was a severe one.

The following disasters are reported on Lake Michigan: The schooner Morning Star was capsized and driven ashore with the loss of one man; schooner Souvenir, ashore at Pentwater, with all hands lost; the schooner Corbett, a total wreck at Pentwater.

At Mackinac, today, the weather was cold and snowing, with wind fresh from the north-west, and ice making rapidly.

Another Lake Disaster.

CONSECON, Ontario, Nov. 28.—The bark Sarah Ann Nash was driven ashore in a gale last night in Weller's Bay. It is feared she will be a total loss. She was owned by Dodge & Co., and was bound from Oswego to Toronto. All hands were saved. The vessel was insured.

Arrest of Prize Fighters in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Nov. 28.—This afternoon a prize-fight took place in the yard of a tavern at the corner of Twenty-fifth and Callowhill streets. Referees and seconds were appointed, and the men were at work, when the police made a descent upon the place, and succeeded in arresting the principals, who gave the names of John Moore and Thomas Murphy. The crowd witnessing the fight escaped.

WASHINGTON.

Members of Congress Slowly Arriving—Civil Service Reform in the Pulpit.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28.—Thanksgiving seems to have been kept by members of Congress mostly at home, as there have thus far been scarcely fifty arrivals, all told. The latest are Hon. W. H. Roberts, of New-York; Hon. John Lynch, of Maine; Hon. John M. Coghlan, of California, and Hon. Madison M. Walden, of Iowa. Mr. Roberts has taken the house at No. 1,724 I-street for the Winter.

CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

Thanksgiving Day was almost universally observed here today, the laborers on the public works excepted, as the weather was too fine to be lost. Services were held in most of the churches, and the discourses generally had special reference to secular affairs. Rev. S. S. Mitchell, of the New-York-avenue Presbyterian Church, preached a very radical sermon on Civil Service Reform, as involved in the question of inadequate compensation, taking for his text, "The laborer is worthy of his hire."

QUORUM PROBABLE IN CONGRESS ON MONDAY.

There are now in Washington about forty members of Congress, and every arrival of railroad trains increases their number. It is certain a quorum will be present in each House of Congress on Monday, when the President will communicate his Message. It will be telegraphed to the Press as heretofore.

THE DIAMOND-FIELD FRAUDS.

Arnold, Slack, and Others to be Arrested—The Victims Still Clinging to Their Delusion.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Nov. 28.—At a private meeting of the trustees of the Diamond Company, held yesterday afternoon, it was reported that measures had been taken for the arrest of Arnold, Slack, and others. Eminent counsel are engaged in the case. The entire credit of the exposure of the alleged fraud is due to Clarence King, who volunteered to go the first time, and was sent the second time, to investigate the truth of the discoveries. It is not generally believed that parties interested lost any such sums as reported.

Stanton's great ruby is declared to be a soft garnet, altogether worthless. Janin says the company to which he belongs still have great expectations of wealth from the diamond fields, but that he was much misled by the representations of Arnold and Slack. Several companies adhere to their resolution to send prospectors next Spring to Arizona and Colorado.

Messrs. W. F. Babcock, Albert Gonsel, and Lewis Gloss have been appointed a committee to inquire into the matter of the alleged frauds, with full power to act for the San Francisco and New-York Mining Company.

THE WEATHER.

Synopsis and Probabilities.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29—1 A. M.—The barometer has continued to rise rapidly in the North-west, and thence to Michigan and the Ohio Valley, with north-westerly winds and clear weather and very low temperature; on the lower lakes north-westerly winds, occasional snow, and clearing, cold weather prevail. In the Middle and Eastern States south-easterly winds, falling barometer, diminishing temperature, and partially cloudy weather. In the Gulf and South Atlantic States northerly to westerly winds, and generally clearing weather.

PROBABILITIES.

For the North-west and upper lakes, and thence to Missouri and Kentucky, clear weather, very high barometer and low temperature. In the Gulf and South Atlantic States, light northerly to westerly winds, and partly cloudy weather, with high pressure and lower temperature. On the lower lakes increasing pressure, occasional snow, northerly to westerly winds, and cold clearing weather. In the Middle States and New-England south-easterly winds, gradually veering to north-westerly with cloudy weather and occasional snow, followed by low temperature and high barometers. Warning signals are ordered for Rochester and Oswego.

The Cuban's Commemoratione of th Massacre of 1871.

A large and decidedly enthusiastic meeting of Cubans was held last night in the Hall of Cooper Union, for the purpose of commemorating the massacre of the students in Havana, Nov. 28, 1871. The stage was decorated with the colors of the United States and Free Cuba, and was occupied by a number of gentlemen prominent in Cuban circles. In rear of the stage were banners suspended, the central one draped in mourning and bearing the legend, "The Victims of Spanish Ferocity on the 28th November, 1871: Alonzo Alverez, of the Campa, aged 16 years; Angel Laborde, aged 17; Carlos Berdugo, 16; José Marcus Llera, 18; Pascuala Rodriguez, 16; Anachto Bermude, 19; Carlo Augusto Latorne, 18; Eduardo Gonzalez Toledo, 18." Other banners with suitable inscriptions were also arranged around the stage.

The meeting was called to order by Señor José Mayorgo. He introduced Señor Ramond Cespedes, who read an address in Spanish, which was well received. Señor Cespedes was followed by Assistant District-Attorney A. S. Sullivan, who spoke at some length.

Mr. Sullivan was followed by Señor Enrico Pineiro, who spoke in Spanish. The other speakers were Wm. Sanderson (colored) and Señor Hilario Cisneros.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

Gen. Horace Porter has returned to Washington.

The Secretary of the Navy has furnished his report.

The horse disease is reported in Jacksonville, Fla.

The horse disease is increasing in New-Orleans.

An Imperial decree has been promulgated convoking the Austrian Reichsrath for Dec. 12.

The horse disease is on the decrease in Savannah, Ga., but is spreading throughout the State.

The steamer Pinero has been lost off the harbor of Havana, together with her cargo of cattle.

Hon. Ichabod Corwin, Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of Champaign District, Ohio, died at noon yesterday.

The United States steamers Wachusett, Wabash and Plymouth have arrived in the harbor of Villa Franca.

Prince Charles, the Hospodar, opened the Roumanian Chambers on Monday with a speech, promising various reforms.

The United States steamer Hartford, from New-York, en route for the Asiatic Squadron, arrived at Gibraltar yesterday morning. All well.

Gens. Sheridan, Rucker, and Clark, and Col. Sheridan have returned from a tour of inspection in the Indian Territory, and will reach Chicago today.

One hundred and three thousand dollars have already been raised in Philadelphia for the family of Gen. Meade, by the voluntary contributions of Republicans and Democrats.

The barn of Garrett Miller, near Mattson, Ill., with carriages, agricultural implements, a considerable quantity of hay and corn, and fifty horses, was burned Wednesday night. Loss, $50,000; no insurance. The fire was the work of an incendiary.

A Young Man Cares for His Betrothed While Ill with the Small-Pox and Both Die of the Disease.

From the Louisville Courier-Journal, Nov. 27.

Charles E. Hulse, of Jeffersonville, died in New-Albany, on Sunday morning, of confluent small-pox, after an illness of eleven days. The circumstances attending his sickness and death are at once sad and romantic. He was engaged to be wedded to Miss Mollie Miller, a young lady living in New-Albany, the marriage being fixed for some time during the holiday season. Three weeks ago Miss Miller was taken with the small-pox, and a congestive chill setting in with the disease, she died. During her sickness, notwithstanding its contagious and fatal character, Mr. Hulse was constant in his attendance at her bedside, caring tenderly for her. His devotion produced the result which he could not but have anticipated. A short week after Miss Miller's death Mr. Hulse was prostrated with the same disease. His grief at the loss of his betrothed had rendered him indifferent to the result; and, indeed, he made up his mind to die from the beginning of his illness, telling several of his friends, and writing to his relatives, that he would not and did not care to recover, and begging them not to jeopardize their lives by coming to see him.

AMERICA AND ENGLAND.

Banquet in London to Celebrate American Thanksgiving.

Interesting Analysis of Anglo-American Relations by Right Hon W. E. Gladstone—Ex-Secretary McCulloch on American Holidays and Thanksgiving Particularly.

LONDON, Nov. 28.—Mr. Cyrus W. Field gave a grand banquet last evening at Buckingham Palace Hotel, in celebration of the American Thanksgiving Day. The company included Mr. Gladstone, M. P., Gen. Cesnola, Lord William Hay, Baron Emile Erlander, Mr. Baxter, M. P., Sir Charles Wingfield, Sir John Hay, M. P., Sir James Anderson, Admiral Richards, Mr. Massey, M. P., Mr. McArthur, M. P., Mr. Varley, Mr. Siemens, Sir Charles Wheatstone, and others.

During the dinner several telegrams were dispatched to America and answers received.

Mr. C. W. Field, Chairman, proposed the "Health of the Queen" and, next, of the "President of the United States." These toasts were enthusiastically honored.

Mr. Field next proposed "Great Britain and the United States of America, two counties destined to be united in friendship as closely as they are in kinship." In connection with this toast he would mention one whose name is a household word throughout the whole world—the Right Hon. William E. Gladstone. [Cheers.]

Mr. GLADSTONE—Mr. Field and gentlemen: I don't know, Sir, whether you have been fortunate in this choice of the individual whom you have honored by requesting him to respond to this toast, but I feel quite certain that you have been fortunate in the occasion on which it is given. It is given on a day when, in full consonance with the Christian feelings of your country, you render thanks to the Giver of all good for the bounty which He has poured out, and it is given on a day when there is gathered around this hospitable table-board a body of gentlemen united with yourself in a great work which constitutes at once one of the most signal triumphs of modern science and of the few guarantees for the peace and amity of the world. [Cheers.] I therefore feel sure that this is an occasion eminently suited for the expression of the sentiments which you have embodied in the words of the toast, "Great Britain and the United States of America, two countries destined to be united in friendship as closely as they are in kinship." I hope, Sir, that that is the case, and I firmly believe that your toast speaks no more than the truth. I am afraid, Mr. Field, it often happens that when special friendship between two countries is boasted of, that it does not so much mean the appreciation they entertain of one another as an antipathy toward somebody else. The meetings of the representatives of countries are not unfrequently considered to be the token of something that is formidable to their neighbors, but if there be, as I think there is, a special relation of friendship between England and America, it is a friendship which implies nothing injurious and nothing disparaging to any other country in the world. [Cheers.] It is not founded on any views of aggression that we entertain in common. It is hardly conceivable that there ever should be any object which was desired only by England and America, unless it were an object beneficial to every other country in the world. It is a specialty of friendship, founded upon the close relationship of our race, upon a united language, upon sympathy at least if not identity of institutions, on love of freedom and rational order—self-government which alike distinguishes these two great countries [Cheers]; and if we found the specialty of our friendship upon considerations such as these, we found it upon a basis which we desire not to be peculiar to ourselves, but which we shall be glad to see occupied in common with ourselves by every other people on the face of the globe. [Cheers.] It is quite true, Sir, that the relations of England and America have been marked by features which are, I believe, without a parallel in history. It is not often that history has given us an example of a colony like the United States, a colony, or a combination, of companies so vigorous, so full of promise and of power, so different from any of those colonies that have been founded by other European countries. When the day of separation came, it came attended by circumstances of pain and exasperation, but it now affords happiness for both sides of the water when we can look back to it without either pain or exasperation, and on your part I am quite sure you are ready to feel and to make allowance for a gallant people, who believed, though erroneously, that they were struggling for national life, and that upon the unity of the Empire depended the happiness of the country. We, on our part, are now able to see that with motives honorable, we were in error; that we were struggling against nature; struggling, I may venture to say, even against Providence, and Americans themselves do not more honor the day of their emancipation and their independence than we Englishmen, who give them the full tribute of our sympathy, and who would not, if we could, undo or reverse the course of things. [Cheers.]

Mr. Field, the relations of the two countries, close as they had been, and severed as they were by so severe a process, were distinguished in another most important particular from every other case of the kind that has been known in the history of the world. We were severed politically from one another, but the severance was not what, to use a homely expression, may be termed a clean severance. It was not, for example, as in the case of the two countries of the Peninsula, which, when they were severed from their colony and possessions in South America, had no longer any special relations or any special controversies subsisting between them. After the independence of the United States was established, Great Britain continued to be an American power. From that circumstance, and from many other circumstances, it has happened that, while on the one hand there has never been a mother and daughter country that had such strong reasons for friendship and affection, neither has there ever been a mother and a daughter country which in time of independence were menaced with so many possible subjects of controversy, and of possible difference and discord, and consequently there has been all along this singular contrast in the feeling of the people of the two countries toward one another, that while we have been powerfully attracted by all those causes to which I have referred, while we have felt how the seal of brotherhood has been stamped upon us by the hand of the Almighty Himself, and that the noble motive that tended to promote a true union of feeling was further quickened by the vast and extraordinary community of interest between us, yet, on the other hand, at almost every point of the wide circumference, there were questions of controversy which, from time to time, divided us, and which it was a work of time and difficulty to settle. Until this present day it would hardly have been practicable to point to the moment at which there has not been some one or other subject of correspondence, and even of dispute, remaining unsettled between England and the United States.

But, Mr. Field, there is this happy difference to be observed. I have said that we have had the most powerful impulses to union and concord. I have said we have had many occasions of difference and of controversy, but the occasions of difference and of controversy were in their nature temporary, and capable of being settled by intelligent good sense and friendly temper. The time of that settlement has now happily arrived, when we can speak of it not as a thing to be hoped, not a thing to be desired, but as a consummation which has happily been accomplished. [Loud cheers.] Those temporary differences have passed away, the motives to union remain. They are not like other controversies, marked with a fugitive and transitory character. Every one of them is profoundly rooted in the circumstances of the two countries, and in the character of the people by which they are inhabited, so that although there has been in other times a strong and unconquerable sentiment tending toward fraternal union, yet that sentiment has heretofore been liable to be conquered by opposite and contending currents. Now it can move with a full and equal flow, with nothing to interrupt it, and nothing to fix the term of the duration of the feeling which we rejoice to know to exist. [Cheers.]

And now, Sir, these may be said to be generalities, and, with the permission which I dare not ask from you, but which I am quite sure I may assume myself to have received from the company, I will endeavor to give them a particular application. [Cheers.] The union of the two countries means, after all, the union of the men by whom they are inhabited, and among the men by whom they are inhabited there are some whose happy lot it has been to contribute more than others to the accomplishment of what I will venture to call that sacred work; and who is there, gentlemen, of them all that has been more marked, either by energetic motive or by happy success in that great undertaking than your Chairman, who has gathered us around his hospitable board. [Cheers.] His business has been to unite these two countries by a telegraphic wire. But, gentlemen, he is almost a telegraphic wire himself. [Laughter.] With the exception of the telegraph, I don't believe there is any one who has revolved so often between the two countries. I am quite certain there is no man who, often as he has crossed the ocean, has more uniformly been charged upon every voyage with sentiments of kindness and good will, of which he has been the messenger between the one and the other people, than he. [Cheers.] Therefore, gentlemen, I ask you to join me in giving a more formal expression to those sentiments with which every breast in this room is animated, and to mark at once our sense of the personal virtues of Mr. Field, of his great public services, by drinking, unanimously and enthusiastically, his health. [Loud cheers.]

Mr. Field, in responding, said they were proud not only of the work they had done, but of that to which they looked forward. A cable was about to be laid from England to Brazil, another from Panama down the coast of the Pacific, another from California to Japan and China, another from Australia to New Zealand, and another to the Cape of Good Hope. The gentlemen who surrounded him were a telegraphic family, and when all this work was accomplished, he prayed God they might meet together and rejoice that they had done something to bind the different nations of the world together, and he trusted that then they would be permitted to gather up the crumbs that might fall from the table of their rich commercial friends in all parts of the world. [Loud cheers.]

The Chairman next proposed "the Treaty of Washington." About eighteen months ago, he said, there was signed in the City of Washington a treaty which he ventured to say would be hereafter looked back upon as the greatest triumph of diplomacy in this century. [Cheers.] With the toast he would couple the name of Hon. Hugh McCulloch, who, during part of Mr. Lincoln's Administration and the whole of that of Mr. Johnson, was Secretary of the United States Treasury. [Cheers.]

HON. HUGH MCCULLOCH—The Pilgrim fathers were in the habit of considering all observances of Saints' days as instituted by the Prince of Darkness, and as they had control of the institutions of the country, they did very little in the direction of holidays. There was a day, it was true, which was sometimes called a holiday, or which could be more properly called a holy day—a national fast day; but, as it was made a day of long sermons and short commons, its return was never hailed with much satisfaction by that large class in the community, who had good appetites, and who had very little faith in the mortification of the flesh as a means of appreciating the day and securing good crops. [Laughter.] In the United States they had, therefore, but two holidays, the Fourth of July and Thanksgiving Day. The Fourth of July was rather a political than a social holiday, a day on which everybody was expected to be especially patriotic, and on which the younger portion of the community were in the habit of using powder very freely, no matter how hot might be the day, and singing hosannas to the Goddess of Liberty, by whose intervention, it was supposed, the American eagle had escaped the clutches of the British lion. [Laughter and cheers.] But the day of thanksgiving was one of family reunion and universal good feeling, a day on which every board, however humble it might be, was filled with all the good things which the country could produce. It was a day which all New England especially remembered with the liveliest affection, and he felt greatly indebted to Mr. Field that they were permitted to mingle together on this occasion, which added a new charm to that which the day had already possessed. It was a day in which England could heartily join with America in the celebration, for it must be remembered that the Thanksgiving Day of the Pilgrims was an English day, it was an English institution, it was ordained by Englishmen, on American soil—by Englishmen, it was true, who were thoroughly loyal to the English throne, and thoroughly imbued with that spirit of civil and religious liberty which, although it had been subject to temporary obstructions was the very foundation of the ecclesiastical and political institutions of England. [Cheers.] The day was a pleasant one in another respect, and Englishmen and Americans could join in the celebration, especially at the present time, because there never had been a period when such agencies were at work to establish the best relations between the two countries [Cheers]—the influences of a common ancestry, of a common literature, of a common language, and, to a considerable extent, of a common law: and the commercial relations of the two countries had of late been vastly strengthened by increased facilities of intercourse and congregation. It was a trite but a true remark, that steam and electricity had annihilated distance. Steamships were bringing every year from the United States to this country those who would not else have thought of crossing the Atlantic, and they returned home with increased affection for the mother country. [Cheers.] A smaller number of Englishmen were constantly visiting the United States, and were as constantly returning with sentiments of regard to the great Republic, [loud cheers;] not only so, but the two nations so strongly united, as they were destined to be—thanks to Mr. Field, to whose indefatigable energy and faith we were all indebted for the Atlantic cable, (cheers)—these two nations could now, as it were, speak face to face, and, no doubt, the eloquence of Mr. Gladstone had already been flashed to the United States, and would be read before the next sun hid its head on the shores of the Pacific Ocean by those who speak our common language. This, then, was a day which belongs to all alike, because we had at last reached a point in which all differences between the two nations had been definitely settled. The right honorable and eloquent statesman who preceded him had a reputation which had placed him in the first rank of the most distinguished of his countrymen, but he (Mr. McCulloch) inclined to the opinion that brilliant as his career had been, there had been no part of it that he would reflect upon with more satisfaction than upon his connection with the Alabama treaty. It would be the most lasting, the most honorable thing of his day. [Cheers.] With regard to the Alabama Treaty he had very little to say. The treaty was well understood, and told its own story. It was a simple agreement between two great nations by which they would settle their complications by arbitration instead of an appeal to the sword. It settled the most important principles of international law. It defined clearly the duties and responsibilities of neutrals, and it was not too much to say that the greatest achievement that had been accomplished by the Christian civilization of the present century was the ratification of the Alabama Treaty, and the arbitrations which had been based upon it. [Loud cheers.]

The Chairman then proposed, "The World System of Telegraphy," to which Capt. H. J. Hamilton, Mr. Pender, M. P., Sir J. Anderson, and Capt. Sherard Osborne responded.

Capt. Hamilton said that since the first cable across the Atlantic was laid the average number of messages had increased twenty-fold, and the tariff had been reduced from £20 per message to four shillings a word, while the average time of transmitting a message, which used to be one or two days, was now seventeen minutes and forty seconds.

Mr. Pender, M. P., considered the day a red-letter day in the history of submarine telegraphy.

Sir J. Anderson described the wonders which the telegraph had accomplished, and Capt. Sherard Osborne gave a history of the struggles which beset the promoters at first, and the successful manner in which they had overcome them.

The health of Mr. Field was cordially drank. The Chairman made a feeling response, remarking that his family had had their share in the difficulties of the work in which they had all been engaged; inasmuch as, for more than eighteen years, a member of his family had been absent from the home circle the greater portion of the year.

The health of the scientific electricians was drank, and Messrs. Varley and Siemens responded.

The Chairman, as a concluding speech, said: As we are about now to break up, will you join with me in drinking a long, happy, and prosperous life to the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone! [Loud cheers.]

Mr. Gladstone said: Mr. Field, although I have not yet reached the extreme term allotted by inspired authority to human existence, yet I have already had the enjoyment, or at all events, use, of a life that may be called a long one. At any rate, you will not think it a short one, when I tell you that I hope, within a few days, to commence the fortieth year since I entered Parliament, and the greater part of those forty years have been spent in periods of considerable activity, if without much profit to my fellow-creatures. I have arrived at a time when a desire for rest begins to overpower every other sentiment, and as you have kindly wished me a happy and prosperous life I may perhaps, in my own mind, be disposed to construe those words in a peculiar manner. [Cries of "No, no."] But whatever may be the true interpretation of them I am very sensible of the extreme kindness which prompted you to propose it, and the gentlemen around the table to receive it with so much earnestness and warmth; and I assure you that I deem it a great privilege to have been allowed to witness and to join in the celebration. [Cheers.] I have seen much in the course of my life of the commercial enterprise of my country and of the world, and it has been my fortune, perhaps very good fortune, that the greater part of my political responsibility has been in immediate connection with the commercial and trading interests of this kingdom, which are the focus of its energy and enterprise; but I do not think that in my recollection I could point to any example of novel enterprise, so remarkably pursued under the influence of a confidence which was not rash enthusiasm, but true scientific inquiry, has given under circumstances of the extremest outward disadvantage to the pursuit of electric telegraphy. [Cheers.]

The company then separated.

PRUSSIA.

Discussion on the Influence of Rome in the Diet—A Motion Excluding Ecclesiastics from Schools as Teachers Rejected.

BERLIN, Nov. 28.—In the Lower House of the Diet today, after a brilliant speech by Herr Falk, in which the determination of the Government to wage war with the influence of Rome was announced, a motion introduced by Herr Mallinckrodt against the exclusion of members of ecclesiastical orders as teachers from the public schools, was rejected, the vote standing 242 to 83.

The German Expedition to Central Africa.

The project of the Berlin Geographical Society of sending out an exploring expedition to Central Africa has now, the Berlin correspondent of the Manchester *Guardian* writes, assumed far larger proportions and a somewhat more definite form. The writer proceeds: "The most modern scientific maps of Africa, which contain only what is really known and do not indulge in fanciful conjecture, display a great blank space in the middle of that country, representing an area of somewhat more than a million of English square miles, and roughly circular in form. If we place the point of the compasses on the equator, or a little above it, and at about twenty-four degrees east longitude of Greenwich, and describe a circle with a radius of nine degrees or 10 degrees in length, it will approximately include the vast region in question. African travelers have approached it on all sides, but have not yet entered it—as, for instance, among others, Livingstone on the south and south-east; Speke, Burton, Grant, and, more recently, Dr. Schweinfurt in the Nile country on the north-east; Mungo Park, Richardson, Barth, and others on the north. From the West Coast, however, there has been no great successful expedition for any distance inland, for Capt. Tuckey's attempt to penetrate the unknown country by the Congo, in 1816, was soon brought to an end, and Du Chaillu did not get very far, though what he did achieve is of considerable value. The greatest obstacle to enterprising travel in that direction has been the slave trade and the dangerous state of the country to which it gives rise, as also to the fact that, as far as it is known at all, it is divided into numerous petty kingdoms, so that no treaties or arrangements for safe conduct will protect the traveler far on his way. Now, it is rather curious that at this hitherto unexplored boundary the travelers have observed a change in the geographical features of the country, and at the same time one which is sufficiently similar at different parts to lead to the conclusion that it constitutes one and the same geographical province. Thus when Dr. Schweinfurt reached the furthest point of his travels at the Uelle River, about the north-east of the unknown circle, he found the flora and fauna the same as, or very similar to, those which Du Chaillu found near the western coast, but which are not met with on the eastern coast. I will only mention the olive palm and the cola nut as instances of the former, and a large powerful ape, of a species very similar to the gorilla, as an instance of the latter. But, besides this, Dr. Schweinfurt met with a race of very dwarfish stature, and Du Chaillu did the same on the western side. Prof. Bastian does not, of course, conclude from this that the whole intermediate region is peopled with dwarfs, but merely that there is such a race scattered through it, and thus affording an additional reason for assuming a connection between the distant parts. Again, Livingstone speaks of beautiful fabrics made of a grass fibre, so fine and delicate that he compares them with those of India, and Schweinfurt has found the same at his part of the new province. It is not even known, at least not here, whether there are at present any caravans from the west coast across these unknown regions; but old accounts of travelers of the sixteenth century, chiefly Portuguese missionaries, such as Lopez and Cavazzi, show that communications existed then, and offer an interesting confirmation of the reports of those now living. They speak not only of the fine fibre stuffs above alluded to, but also of the immense wealth of ivory in the districts they pass through; and this brings them into harmony with Livingstone. Again, they mention a people called the Acca Acca, who are probably identical with those whom Schweinfurt found near the Uelle, called the Bacca Bacca. But however this may be, the points of similarity at the boundaries of this vast central *terra incognita* suggested to Prof. Bastian the probability that it formed one great geographical province, which sooner or later must be opened up to modern enterprise for commercial, perhaps, as well as scientific purposes."

Locusts in Algeria.

A communication from Agra, dated the 12th ult., says: "The crops in the Agra district were in such splendid condition that the cultivators were looking forward to a good harvest and a profitable out-turn. In a few short hours their hopes have been blighted, and zemindars and ryots are in the depth of despair. A dense cloud of locusts came up from the south, on Saturday last, and, after hovering in the air for some time over the city, they suddenly descended, and, covering the surface of the earth, of the trees, and of every particle of vegetation, they commenced their work of destruction, choosing more especially, as their most choice morsels, the youngest and most delicate leaves of trees, the choicest and most valuable of plants, and, what is more sad than all, devouring the green ears of grain just beginning to ripen. So thick was the cloud of locusts that the sun was completely hidden, and a partial darkness prevailed, as though the sun was eclipsed. The natives used all endeavors to dislodge the unwelcome visitors, but all endeavors failed. They remained during the whole of Saturday night, part of Sunday morning, and then started in a northerly direction. The magnificent grove of trees near the club has been utterly denuded of leaves, the grass has been cropped short, and whole gardens have been completely destroyed. Near a village called Uchenbarra, on the Bhurtpore-road, eighteen miles from Agra, the crops have been completely ruined, and such has been the damage done in other parts of the Agra district, that it is estimated that the out-turn will be fifty per cent. less than was expected before the locusts arrived. In this sublunary sphere it often happens that evils which are the causes of unmitigated sufferings to some of God's creatures, cause joy and delight to others. The crows, kites, sparrows, and hawks banqueted and feasted in a princely manner during the stay of the locusts, and many of the natives of the city captured them in basketsful, and afterward feasted on them. I am informed they make capital curry, and are very similar in flavor to prawns."

Failure from the North-Western Corner in Lancaster.

From the Lancaster (Penn.) Herald, Nov. 26.

The result of Jay Gould's "corner" in Chicago and North-western Railroad stock developed itself in Lancaster today. The suspension of Jacob B. Long, stock and bill broker, rumor says, was caused by his operations for parties here who held some 2,000 shares at $83. They were called on to deliver on Monday at $300, and were closed out at $200. This, of course, involved a loss of hundreds of thousands of dollars, which Mr. Long was called on to make good, but which neither he nor his principals could do, and hence his failure. Mr. Long was an energetic, active young man, who bid fair to make a useful citizen, and very general sympathy is felt for him in his misfortunes.

Train Thrown from the Track—Other Attempts.

From the New-Haven Palladium, Nov. 26.

Four times, within a week, attempts have been made to throw trains from the track on the New-York, New-Haven, and Hartford Railroad, but none of them succeeded till last night. The 5¾ P. M. express-train for Boston left this city on time, under Conductor Conant's charge. No trouble was experienced until a short distance south of Thompsonville, when the engineer discovered something on the track. The engine was too near the obstruction to stop the train before striking it, and several cars were thrown from the track. By the quick application of the air-brake the rate of speed was reduced so that beyond a severe jar no one was injured so far as could be learned last night. The obstructions were found to be railroad-sleepers across the track, very much as they were last week on the New-York division. Conductor Tinkham's train, which arrives here at 8½, struck very near the place where the other train was thrown off by obstructions, but fortunately the engine threw them one side, and the train was not injured. It was delayed somewhat by the accident to Conductor Conant's train, however. Who commits these depredations is not known, though there are strong suspicions, and the Company will use every effort to find out the villains.

THANKSGIVING.

A General Observance of the Holiday.

Happiness in the Households of the Rich and Poor.

The Charitable People and their Generous Provisions.

Services in the Churches, Chapels, and the Institutions.

The Events of the Day in this City and Elsewhere.

For the blessings received during the past year, the American people appropriately gave thanks to Divine Providence yesterday. With a bounteous harvest and continued prosperity in the present and bright hopes for the future, the people at large had no cause for feelings other than of peace and good-will to their fellow-men, and so far as it is possible to judge, it was much in this spirit that the day was celebrated. The charitable institutions of the City made the time one of pleasure among the poor, while at the various churches the day was marked by Thanksgiving services followed by appropriate sermons. The weather was sufficiently cold to make the open air pleasant, and the processions of "fantasticals," targeteers, and kindred organizations were more numerous than ever. The target companies mustered in force at their various headquarters, and marched to the parks in the suburbs of New-York and Brooklyn, where they spent the festival.

The "fantasticals" somewhat enlarged upon the usual custom, by remaining in the streets during the greater part of the day, instead of starting out at sunrise, and returning before anybody got up to look at them. The upper portion of Third-avenue seemed to be their principal route, and during the entire day troupes of grotesquely attired equestrians were to be seen riding up and down, accompanied by flags and music, which in the evening gave place to the glare of calcium lights. The favorite costume appeared to be an imitation of the Indian, which predominated in nearly all the processions, but "doubles" of prominent characters, kings, knights, cavaliers, and masks without any significance beyond the grotesque, were frequent. Their ludicrous appearance and buffoon actions afforded considerable amusement to the crowds on the streets, so that the maintenance of the custom appeared for once to meet popular indorsement.

The Newsboys.

Abundant fare was provided by the Children's Aid Society at its twenty-two industrial schools and houses to enable their inmates to celebrate the day in a becoming manner, and the good things provided were thankfully disposed of.

At the Newsboys' Home, No. 49 Park-place, dinner of turkey, ham, pies, fruit, coffee, &c., was served up to about 400 boys, under the direction of Superintendent O'Connor, after which singing and music commenced. Several gentlemen visited the Home in the evening, and delivered appropriate addresses.

The Girls' Home at St. Mark's place, of which Mrs. Hurley is matron, supplied a good, substantial dinner of meat, fowl, and fruit to about sixty girls, and the evening was spent in agreeable exercises by the inmates.

The Home at No. 327 Rivington-street, of which Mr. George Calder is Superintendent, supplied 100 boys with a dinner of roast turkey, plum-pudding, pies, and fruit, generously contributed by Mr. Henry Hawley, who has already presented a conservatory to the Home. After dinner, singing was engaged in by the pupils, under their teacher, Mr. Grainger, and addresses were delivered by Mr. Howard Potter, Mr. John Crosby Brown, and other visitors.

At the Home, No. 190 East Eleventh-street, a splendid dinner was supplied by Mr. D. Willis James, one of the trustees of the Home. Boys and girls to the number of 112 sat down to a repast of roast beef and turkey, plum-pudding, fruits, &c. Exercises then commenced, under the direction of Superintendent Lovell, Miss Van Voorst presiding at the piano.

Superintendent Gourley prepared dinner for 100 boys at the Home, No. 211 West Eighteenth-street. A dinner of roast turkey and other substantial fare, ice-cream, &c., had been supplied by Mr. Samuel P. Blagden. In the evening, addresses were delivered by Mr. George C. Ward, Mr. John Stewart and others. Mr. Hilborne Roosevelt presided at the harmonium, and conducted some very agreeable exercises.

Five Points House of Industry.

The teeming neighborhood of the Five Points House of Industry was, from an early hour yesterday morning, the scene of unwonted excitement. According to annual custom, hundreds of children, homeless and friendless but for the House of Industry, were to be fed in a generous manner, and the doors were then to be thrown open for the admittance of the poor, the hungry, and the destitute, without respect to age, sex, or color. At 2 o'clock, the 500 children, pupils and residents of the "House" sat down to an excellent dinner, consisting of turkey, roast beef, vegetables of all kinds, fruits, pies, and puddings. Every article served was of the best description and unlimited in quantity. That the children did ample justice to the good things provided, was observed by the rapidity with which the tables were emptied. The best order prevailed, and after allowing a short interval for digestion, perhaps, the children were marshaled into the chapel, where their annual Thanksgiving exercises took place. These consisted of addresses, singing of glees and choruses, of gymnastics and recitations by the children themselves. No adults bored the juveniles and the visitors by long speeches, the only grown-up person participating in the exercises being Rev. G. J. Mingins, President of the City Missions, who spoke humorously and briefly. At 3 o'clock the doors of the house were thrown open to the poor and indigent of the Five Points. At the very first rush several hundreds of ragged men and women, the majority of whose faces seemed stamped deeper with dissipation and vice than with hunger and want, entered the building. The doors were then closed for a short time, and opened again, when children only were admitted. Until 5 o'clock this scene was repeated, and 1,000 people were well and generously fed.

Union Home and School.

At the Union Home and School for the Orphans of Soldiers and Sailors, on the Boulevard, between One Hundred and Fiftieth and One Hundred and Fifty-first streets, a large number of ladies and gentlemen were present to witness the exercises. They found every department much improved since their last visit. Eighty-six little girls and 165 boys partook of the viands furnished by the ladies of the Home. A new musical department has been introduced, in which, under the tuition of Miss E. P. Traynier, the girls are fitted for teachers of the piano, and a military band, composed of seventeen boys, is also formed, and the performances are creditable. The exercises consisted of a drill under command of Major E. B. Martin; dinner at 12; services in the chapel at 2½ P. M. Among the ladies present were Mrs. Charles P. Daly, President; Mrs. Admiral D. L. Farragut, First Vice-President; Mrs. Gen. Alexander Shaler, Second Vice-President; Mrs. J. De N. Laurence, and others. Wants long felt have been supplied, such as the establishing of a shoe-shop, tailoring establishment, carpenter shop, laundry, &c. Thirteen of the children from the Flushing Home have been received here, and seven of the boys have been provided with situations. Within a short time, twenty-six of the boys have been placed in homes where they are learning trades, and one has been sent to West Point as cadet.

At the Protestant Half-Orphan Institution.

The children of the Protestant Half-orphan Asylum, No. 65 West Tenth-street, numbering over 200, were yesterday partakers of the good cheer so liberally bestowed in all the public institutions of the City, having been supplied with a plentiful dinner of poultry and vegetables, which the little fellows enjoyed in right good earnest. In the morning they attended religious services at the Church of the Strangers, and during the remainder of the day were freed from their school duties to enjoy their own puerile amusements; and when a TIMES reporter visited the institution at 3 o'clock, everything wore a cheerful and holiday appearance. On the lobbies, and through the play-halls groups of boys and girls were playfully, but not boisterously occupied in mirthful recreations. One little fellow seemed to be wholly absorbed with the novelty of a miniature carriage and driver, which he carried about under his arm, and while passing through his playmates, glanced unceasingly at the gilded toy, in which were centered all his ideas of earthly pomp and magnificence, fearing that some rude hand might snatch away or injure the object of all his solicitude. The children looked a perfect picture of health and happiness, nor could it be otherwise from the air of comfort and cleanliness everywhere apparent throughout the establishment. The school-rooms, refectories, dormitories, and play-rooms were neat and orderly. In the sick-room cheerful pictures were suspended, intermingled with printed cards bearing a text of Scripture, and underneath appropriate verses.

This institution was founded in 1835, and is under the direction and patronage of some of the most respectable ladies and gentlemen in the City, and has afforded a comfortable home to thousands of destitute children.

The Island Institutions.

The children at the Orphan Asylum and Nursery, on Randall's Island, were entertained by Warden Stephens and the matron of those institutions. In the forenoon a parade of the "Randall's Island Guards," numbering 250, with gaudy uniforms and wooden guns, took place, and, under the guidance of their drill-master, Mr. Reed, marched and countermarched, to the intense delight of their companions, who were not a little envious of the gorgeous display. A plentiful supply of substantial food, with many delicacies, was distributed, and discipline for the time being relaxed, the girls and boys were allowed to roam over the grounds and amuse themselves in their own manner. In the evening an entertainment with the magic lantern was afforded.

At the House of Refuge the celebration of the day was begun with services, at which Rev. Mr. Smith officiated and addressed the male and female inmates. A dinner, for which a generous supply of chickens and turkeys was provided. was given, and the 550 prisoners confined in the institution enjoyed it with keen appetites. All labor was suspended, and the boys, being excused from attending school, spent the afternoon in athletic games. The girls, who were scrupulously neat and clean, rambled about their own inclosure, under the supervision of the kind matron, and whiled away the time in singing and romping. A supper, on the same liberal scale as the dinner, was afforded, with all the delicacies of the season, and long after the usual hour for retiring the prisoners were dismissed to their cells. Superintendent Jones represents that he has now under his charge 458 boys and 94 girls, and that since the disorderly element among the former, which gave the institution so unenviable a reputation last Spring, has been eliminated not the least trouble has been experienced.

At the Almshouse and Workhouse on Blackwell's, and the Emigrant Refuge on Ward's Island, with the exception of a relaxation of the rules, and a slight addition to the dinner, no special celebration was observed. Friends of the inmates of the two former institutions, laden with good things, visited them.

A tour of the charitable institutions was yesterday made by the Earl of Caithness, who appeared to be favorably impressed with what he saw.

St. Joseph's Home for the Aged.

The aged women at St. Joseph's Home for the Aged, in Fifteenth-street, near Sixth-avenue, were provided with a bounteous Thanksgiving feast. Over 120 old women, ranging in age from fifty to ninety years, are domiciled in this institution. They are under the care of the Sisters of Charity, Sister Frances Borgia being the matron. This Home was founded about four years ago, and belongs to the Convent of Mount St. Vincent. The property was donated by Miss Elizabeth Kelly. Sister Borgia says that there is nearly $100,000 owing in the Home, and that the managers are in much want of money to meet necessary expenses. The only considerable sum received recently has been $10,000, realized by a fair. There are a large number of destitute old women to whom the Sisters have been obliged to refuse admission because they are unable to take care of them. Many of the inmates are boarded in the Home by their friends and relatives, and were it not for the aid thus received the Sisters would be in much greater embarrassment. It is intended, in a few months, to furnish a large room in the Home as a nursery for children whose mothers go out to day's work. The chapel, a handsome room yet incomplete, is supplied with a pretty marble altar, a gift to the institution. Mrs. Daniel Devlin, Mr. Malone, and Miss McLaughlin were the chief contributors to the dinner yesterday. Turkey was one of the principal ingredients, and the whole bill of fare was much enjoyed and apparently relished by the old ladies.

At the Howard Mission.

At the Howard Mission, prayer by Rev. O. B. Bidwell and singing by the children occurred in the morning. The children at noon enjoyed an old-fashioned Thanksgiving dinner, in which turkey was the principal ingredient. While the batch of children dined, the others were addressed in the upper school-room by Rev. Mr. Mingins, Rev. Dr. Deems, Rev. Dr. Perry, Oliver Dyer, Rev. Mr. Huggins, and others. Singing of anthems, glees, and other exercises pleasantly filled the interval until 5 o'clock, when Mr. A. A. Hatch's private Bible class, consisting of sixty-eight young ladies, who are now teachers, and all of whom are graduates of the Howard Mission House, sat down to dinner. At 7 o'clock the officers of the institution, with the parents and friends of the pupils, were feasted and made merry until nearly 9 o'clock, when the festivities were brought to a close.

St. Barnabas' House.

The Sisters of the Good Shepherd having charge of St. Barnabas' House gave a Thanksgiving dinner to the poor residents of the Fourteenth Ward, yesterday. The day's ceremonies began with the service of the Episcopal Church, Rev. Mr. Martin officiating. After the service the poor children, numbering about 400, the parents of the children attending the Sunday-school, the boys attending the reading-room, and sixty inmates of the House, were given a dinner, embracing, of course, turkey and cranberry sauce.

The Midnight Mission.

This institution, situated at No. 260 Greene-street, was open yesterday for the reception of visitors. In the morning, Holy Communion was administered by Rev. Dr. Gallaudet, of St. Ann's Church, after which a dinner suitable to the occasion was served up, and in the evening music and dancing enlivened the time. There are at present twenty-two girls in this institution, and it has been eminently successful in saving this class, many of whom have been thoroughly reclaimed. Since the last annual report, 159 girls have been received, there being on hand at that time 32, making a total for the year of 191. Of these, 20 were restored to their homes; 49 sent to situations; 29 sent to other institutions; 33 received temporary shelter, and 37 left voluntarily.

The Tombs.

The poor prisoners in the Tombs had no boiled turkey for dinner, for the reason that the Commissioners of Charities and Correction did not give them any. Warden Finley, however, gave them an extra dinner, consisting of a double allowance of hash and bread. With this they were content, for discontent was useless. The "fancy" prisoners, such as Stokes, King, and Scannell, had their turkey sent into the prison by their friends, and did not seem to lose much of their good spirits by confinement. With the rest of the prisoners who had no friends the case was different, and Thanksgiving Day in the Tombs was dreary enough.

The Home for the Friendless.

The inmates of the Home for the Friendless, No. 32 East Thirtieth-street, were treated to the usual Thanksgiving dinner yesterday, at 1½ P. M., and in the afternoon and evening services were held in the adjoining chapel, in which over 400 children participated. The dinner was served in the left wing of the building, and was partaken of by 460 children and 40 adults, of whom 120 were inmates of the Home, the remainder being pupils of the industrial schools of the Female Guardian Society. Singing and recitation formed part of the subsequent exercises, and all appeared thoroughly happy and contented. This was the twenty-fifth annual donation of the Female Guardian Society, which, in addition to the Home, now supports ten industrial schools, with 1,600 pupils.

The Five Points Methodist Mission.

The Methodist Mission presented a similar scene to the House of Industry during the whole day. Over 600 children were sumptuously fed with the usual generous Thanksgiving fare. The dining-hall, where the children assembled, presented a very striking appearance. It was beautifully and tastefully decorated, and on each table was a handsome stand of flowers, presented by the ladies who manage the Mission. The usual exercises followed the dinner, and were very happily rendered.

The Day Among the Germans.

Among the Germans Thanksgiving was generally observed. A number of riflemen, members of the Arion Vocal Society, recently organized as a corps of sharpshooters, yesterday proceeded to Lion Brewery Park, on One Hundred and Tenth street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues, where the day was spent at sharp-shooting practice. Subsequently they engaged in a family festival, which was attended by a concert. There was a procession on the festival grounds, and a prize distribution. The festivities were terminated by a banquet and ball. The Beethoven Maennerchor improved the occasion by observing the thirteenth anniversary of its foundation, at its club-house, in Fifth-street. The festivities were inaugurated by a concert, and followed by a banquet and ball in the evening. The prize-shooting and military exercises of the New-York Turner Cadets, at the armory of the Fifth Regiment, in Hester-street, was attended by a large concourse of the parents and friends of the organization.

The German Barbers' and Hair-dressers' Association gave its twentieth annual ball at the Teutonic Assembly Rooms last night.

The New-York Sing Academie held an entertainment and *soirée dansante* at the Germania Assembly Rooms.

The Dramatic Society Thalia celebrated the day and its sixth anniversary at Dramatic Hall, in East Houston-street, by a dramatic entertainment, followed by a *soirée dansante*, which was fully enjoyed; and at the Tenth Ward Hotel, in Broome-street, the Columbus Benevolent Society was engaged in a celebration of its sixth anniversary, by what is called a *Commers*. A number of private dramatic and musical entertainments had been arranged in honor of the day in different parts of the City, and at the Germania Theatre, in Fourteenth-street, in addition to the usual evening performance, a matinée was given, both of which were largely attended. The German churches were, as usual on a holiday, largely attended by the church-going portion of the German public.

A Chapter of Accidents.

Thomas Martin, aged nine years, residing at One Hundred and Sixty-first-street and Tenth-avenue, was seriously injured yesterday by falling on a pile of stones at One Hundred and Fifty-seventh-street and Tenth-avenue.

John Beatty, aged twelve years, of No. 96 Charlton-street, while getting off the front platform of car No. 45, of the Eighth-avenue line, on Hudson-street, near Charlton, fell and sustained severe injuries.

Edward Fogerty, aged forty, residing at No. 246 Mulberry-street, while at work yesterday on Pier No. 27 North River, fell and sustained severe injuries. Taken to Park Hospital.

Thomas Judge, aged forty-one, of No. 232 East Forty-first-street, while intoxicated, fell from the front platform of car No. 308 of the Lexington-avenue line yesterday, while the car was crossing the switches at Bowery and Fifth-street. The wheels passed over his right leg, causing a compound fracture of the limb. He was removed to Bellevue Hospital. Ruel Harvey, the driver of the car, was arrested, but subsequently discharged.

Catharine Maher, while intoxicated, fell into a cellar in the rear of No. 232 Mulberry-street, yesterday, and was severely injured.

Edward Pinder, aged twenty, of No. 306 East Sixty-sixth-street, fell overboard at the foot of Thirty-seventh-street, East River, and was rescued from drowning by Officer Murphy, of the Twenty-first Precinct.

John Coyle, aged forty-six, of No. 826 Tenth-avenue, driver of a Belt Railroad car, while intoxicated, fell from the front platform of his car, at Fifty-ninth-street and Third-avenue, and was seriously injured.

Mary Graham, aged seventy, of No. 322 West Forty-third-street, was knocked down by an Eighth-avenue car, at Forty-second-street and Eighth-avenue, and was severely injured. She was taken to her home.

Wm. Conley, aged nine years, of No. 95 Henry-street, was run over by a milk-wagon, at the corner of Oliver and Oak streets, yesterday, and sustained severe injuries. Taken to Park Hospital.

IN THE CHURCHES.

Discourse by Rev. Henry Ward Beecher.

Rev. Henry Ward Beecher preached from the following text yesterday morning:

> "And He shall judge among the nations, and shall rebuke many people; and they shall beat their swords into plough-shares, and their spears into pruning-hooks: nation shall not lift up sword against nation, neither shall they learn war any more."—Isaiah ii., 4.

The Hebrews, Mr. Beecher said, were a war-like people. Their prophets thought war to be the favorite pastime of the gods; yet their prophets knew that when the Lord came there would be universal peace. Even today the business of European nations is to teach the people war, but the day is coming when there will be no wars, but it must be brought about by the power of the laborers and husbandmen—the great mass of the working people. The greatest obstruction to the progress of civilization is the potency of the war-making spirit. M. Beecher, viewing the matter from the standpoint of the common people, thought that the time is coming when there will be an organization to preserve the peace of nations, just as we now have organizations to keep the peace in our cities, towns and villages, and that there will be better ways of settling international disputes than by war. The men who make war are the men who most oppress the people. Soldiers generally are artisans—for war must have the best materials, and takes the young, able-bodied, strong workmen—and these artisans are made by their natural oppressors to maim and kill each other in the name of patriotism. And the whole enormous weight of taxation rests at last upon the poor people. The war systems of Europe force into the army a young man from nineteen to twenty-four, during the very time when he would be learning his trade, which is his capital, if he is a poor man. A rich man can afford to have a dunce for a son, but it is harder on the poor man, deprived of the opportunity to learn. Seven years ago it was estimated (the figures have increased since) that there were 5,000,000 armed men in Europe, and 5,000,000 more in reserve. Russia had 862,000 men; Germany, 835,000, taken from industry's ranks; Austria, 740,000; England, 471,000, and France, 500,000. In striking language Mr. Beecher called attention to the enormous amount of productive industry that is thus withdrawn from use, at an expense of $2,000,000,000 per year, which is gathered from the laboring classes to keep men in a condition to destroy each other. From eighty-three to ninety per cent. of the taxation in Europe is spent in military purposes, and thousands of dollars are spent for war to one cent spent for religious use. In Russia, Italy, and Austria, for years the expenses have been yearly growing more and more in excess of their incomes, and these nations are gradually and surely approaching bankruptcy. The curse of these nations is that they stand like lions watching each other, each one robbing the poor, buying cannon and war materials, going deeper and deeper in debt; and when the common people break out in revolution, holy men wonder why God permits such discontent among the common people. What has war accomplished within the last two hundred years, the speaker asked, that could not have been accomplished a thousand times better with better means? He did not hold that all defensive wars were wrong. The use of force to obtain great moral ends cannot well be dispensed with, for to have the world know that there is an end of physical force is to put a premium on brutality. We must use an inferior instrument, the hand, in place of the head, just now; but the time is coming when one nation can prevent another from going to war and breaking the peace of nations, just as we prevent a man from fighting in the street and breaking the peace of our city, and the peace of the world will be preserved as is the peace of nations. The time is come when we should have international congresses to settle the disputes of nations. When we teach the people how their interests lie, then *vox populi* will be *vox Dei*, and on the Church of God rests primarily this great work. Its mission is to put sympathy and humanity in the laws and in the councils of nations.

In conclusion, Mr. Beecher predicted that from every workshop in the lands will go up a demand that war be put down, and that we shall come near the time of which the words in the text are the royal annunciation. He spoke eloquently of the mission of America, where liberty of religion and liberty of thought are watched by the downtrodden of the world.

St. Patrick's Cathedral—Sermon by Bishop McQuade.

High Mass was celebrated in St. Patrick's Cathedral yesterday morning. Bishop McQuade, of Albany, preached to a large congregation, from the eighth chapter of St. John, thirty-first and thirty-second verses:

> "If you continue in my word, you shall be my disciple indeed; and you shall know the truth, and the truth shall make you free."

He called the attention of his hearers to the manifold blessings for which they had to be thankful, and spoke of the civil and religious liberty enjoyed by Catholics in America. He then passed to the misfortunes of the Holy Father in Rome, dwelling at length on the trials and mishaps of that potentate, and alluded to the course adopted by the German Government in expelling the Jesuits from that country. It was the same spirit at work again that in ages past shed the blood of the martyrs. But the persecutors of the Church had learned a lesson from the past. Men brought up in the Catholic Church had a reason for the faith that was in them, and no persecution could make them apostatize. It was now sought to attack the faith of the children, and by driving the teachers of religion from the land to make infidels of the rising generation. In Italy and Belgium the same course had been adopted. The Catholics of Belgium had stood united, and succeeded by a mighty effort in rescuing the Government from the hands of bad men. In Ireland the same struggle was progressing, and the people, standing up against the almost overpowering force of a well-organized Government, had almost succeeded in obtaining denominational education. In America free institutions had secured to Catholics many advantages that were denied to their brethern in other countries, but there was much yet to be done. The Catholics of America were but a handful, and it was only by firm union that they could accomplish anything.

Discourse by Rev. Dr. Bellows, at All Souls' Church.

Dr. Bellows, of All Souls' Church, preached his sermon from the ninth verse of the third chapter of First Thessalonians, "For what thanks can we render to God again for you for all the joy wherewith we joy for your sakes before our God." It was a great spectacle, he said, to see a great nation voluntarily ceasing its occupations to render thanks to God for all his blessings. The day they celebrated was observed in New-England when their ancestors had to struggle against hardships almost unsurpassed, for their very existence. Piety and thankfulness had ever been found beside penury and hardships; the wealthy had seldom traced their success to the Fountain of all Good. Gratitude was a plant that flourished on poor or rocky soil, when it was difficult to make it prosper on richer soil, among those who never knew what it was to have any solicitude for their daily bread. Nature had blessed mankind abundantly, giving without stint. The highest form of thanksgiving that could be offered to God was love—not alone gratitude, acknowledgment, or even obedience—but love. As the earthly parent did not wish for gratitude alone from his children, but hungered for their love, so it was with God. While thanks should be given to God for all the blessings of this life, there was one high privilege worthy of especial thanksgiving, namely, the priceless boon of immortality. In the common blessings of life they had tokens of the benignity of God, but if they would ask for particular objects of thankfulness, what age or people had more blessings than in this New World? Here churches, schools, an unfettered Press, literature, and the endless means whereby plenty and independence were placed within reach of all, were invaluable blessings; but if people asked for still fresher blessings, there was the electric telegraph, and the ocean steamer, the settlement of England and America's differences amicably, Chicago rebuilt, and Boston able to refuse outward help. New-York, which had been threatened with a calamity far greater than either, had seen its corrupt Judges hurled headlong from their seats, and the wholesome verdict of the people raising honest men to fill their places; the hateful Ring, which had so long ruled the City with a rod of iron, had been broken by the honest uprising of the people, and the manipulators of a great monetary crisis were now grasping each other's throats and betraying each other's treachery. Then they had the Presidential election, which had been such an overwhelming victory North and South. The representatives sent by Japan and China, and the eminent singers and lecturers sent by England and Germany, were all blessings to be thankful for; but, above all, people should thank God for the spread of the Gospel throughout the length and breadth of the land.

Trinity Church—Sermon by Rev. Dr. Ogilby.

Dr. F. Ogilby preached the Thanksgiving sermon in Trinity Church from the following text:

> "Because, when they knew God they glorified Him not as God, neither were they thankful."—Romans i., 21.

This epistle was written from Corinth, one of the great centres of the highest culture and refinement of the Greeks, and addressed to the city of Rome, which, as the metropolis of the known world, was the seat of the greatest attainments man had then reached in knowledge and civilization. The great sin of our day is thought to be worldliness, whereby man becomes without God in the world. Man says: "My power and the might of mine hand hath gotten me this wealth." He constructs what he calls "safes," or builds vaults proof, as he thinks, against the violence of man, or the destroying element, and lays up his treasure therein; he insures his houses and his stores against loss; he can build ships so stout they may defy the waves that are lifted up by the stormy wind and tempest. He has a minister to bear the messages of his will as swift as angels, in the electric current that girdles the earth over land and through the deep. What need then has he, with all these powers subservient to his own will, of mightier help and deliverance? Why should he pray for Divine help and protection? Why should he give thanks to God for results accomplished by his own power, and the might of his own hand? Thus even while he knows he glorfies Him not as God, neither is he thankful. We are called upon this day while we give humble and hearty thanks to Almighty God for the mercy which during the past year has spared our City, so little deserving of this great goodness, the extraordinary calamities which have fallen upon others, to lay these lessons to our hearts. We should regard them as lessons designed in mercy to teach man that he cannot be self-dependent or self-existent. The first and leading object of this day of praise is to give humble and hearty thanks to our most merciful Father, who has blessed the labors of the husbandmen in the returns of the fruits of the earth, and crowning the year with goodness in the increase of the ground and the gathering in of the fruits thereof. All parties in the country, in the State, and in this City may unite most heartily in thanking God, in that He overruled the madness of the people so that the popular elections this year, the most excited and preceded by most bitter contention, ended without violence or bloodshed in peace and quietness.

Discourse by Rev. T. De Witt Talmage, at the Brooklyn Tabernacle.

Rev. Mr. Talmage, whose text was from St. Luke, first chapter, sixty-eighth verse, "Blessed be the Lord God of Israel, for He hath visited and redeemed his people," said that this was the brightest Thanksgiving Day in twenty years. Other years may have excelled this in agricultural products and commercial prosperity; but, taking the year past, all in all, our present comforts and opening prospects ought to rouse us up to a thanksgiving such as we have never uttered before. I have asked myself how I might today best stir up your gratitude, said he. Look at the affairs of the city and the nation. I need make no apology for introducing such subjects as these; for, while the highest subject of all is theology, the next is politics, the science of government. I find much cause for congratulation today in that municipal reform has been effected all over this country. The last eighteen months have wrought marvels. You well remember the moral earthquake that shook New-York a year and a half ago, when the City Halls, and the Boards of Aldermen, and the Common Councils had become so corrupt that decent men forsook the polls and surrendered the contest to the wicked. I do not suppose that New-York was any worse than many other cities; but its opportunities for theft were larger; it stole more, because it had more to steal. Would the political cormorants of Boston, and Philadelphia, and New-Orleans have stopped short of what those in New-York did, if they had possessed a like opportunity? Tweed and Sweeny were not worse than hundreds of political corruptionists. But they were smarter; and they knew how to clutch a million, while the stupider ones only clutched thousands. Never since the Almighty cleansed the politics of Sodom and Gomorrah by means of brimstone [laughter] have there been greater outrages than were committed in these two cities, under the guise of municipal corruption, and frauds about parks, about elections, and about street pavements. Everything appeared to be fraudulent. Men applied for contracts to fraudulent officials, who wrote them out upon paper which had been stolen. Fraudulent election inspectors sat around fraudulent ballot-boxes, and took fraudulent votes, and made fraudulent returns, and sent to our State Legislatures men fit only for the idiot asylum or the penitentiary. Things went on in this way until every good man in the two cities was under the saddest depression. The newspapers did not dare to speak out for fear of losing the public printing, and the preachers did not dare to do it, because there were men in their churches who had their hands on the spoils. But the Lord God Almighty rose up and put it into the minds of the best men of both parties to band together and lay hold of the work of reform. The moral sentiment in both cities was roused up; and though the work has only fairly begun, the prospects are bright, and New-York and Brooklyn, and all the cities of this land will yet be redeemed. When I look upon the wreck of routed office-holders; when I see men whose names a few months ago were held in awe, now playing hide and seek with sheriff's constables, I say, with Miriam in her inspiring song, "Sing to the Lord, for he hath triumphed gloriously; the horse and his rider hath he thrown into the depths of the sea." I find most to congratulate you in the prospect of municipal reform. There is also cause for congratulation in the prospects of the nation. The oldest man in this house, this morning, never saw such peace and brotherhood in this country as he does now. Oh, is it not too bad! North and South have nothing to quarrel about. After all the blood that has been shed in this land, if any man dare stand up in a public place, and try to rouse up the old hostilities between the North and the South, let him be accursed. [Loud applause.] Mr. Talmage, continuing, referred to the various phases of the anti-slavery struggle, and devoutly thanked God that it was all over. He also found cause for congratulation in the variety and extent of the national resources, particularizing at length those of coal and iron. But, he said, in closing, our only safety lay in more Bibles, more churches, more free schools, more conscientious men, more free printing-presses, more of the glorious Son of God. At the conclusion, a collection was taken for the poor, and the congregation sang "America."

THE DAY ELSEWHERE.

In Brooklyn.

The City of Brooklyn yesterday presented all the appearances of a Sabbath, with the exception of the parades of target companies and the antics of the "fantasticals." The public offices were all closed, and the officials were making the most of their holiday. During the forenoon the religious community wended their way to the various churches, and listened to the special discourses of the ministers, whose sermons were principally confined to the happy and prosperous condition of the country, for which the congregations ought to be specially thankful; as also for the general health of the people, at a time when other nations were scourged with sickness and pestilence. The bells of St. Ann's on the Heights rang out the welcome to the day with the usual variety of chimes and merry tunes. The statue of St. James was blessed and placed in position in front of St. James' Cathedral, in the presence of a very large congregation, Father O'Hara celebrating the mass, and Father Kieley preaching the sermon. None other than religious services were held. Special musical services were held at Christ Church, in Clinton-street, and at St. Ann's, on the Heights, both of which churches were very well attended. Flags were displayed during the day on the City Hall, and on many other public and private buildings. The children of the industrial school, South Third-street, near Fifth, partook of a Thanksgiving dinner at noon. The children of the Howard Orphan Asylum, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, and the children of the St. Vincent's Home, in Vine street. The Trinity Mission gave a dinner to 500 children at Commonwealth Hall, Washington-street. The newsboys dined at 6 o'clock at their home on Poplar-street.

In Staten Island.

The day in Staten Island was generally observed as a holiday. All the places of business were closed, and religious services were held in all the churches in the several villages. At the Seaman's Retreat, Stapleton, about 100 were provided with a substantial dinner.

In New-Jersey.

In the principal cities and towns of New-Jersey the day was observed by a general suspension of business, and by the usual social gatherings and festivities. The banks, public offices, and principal business places were closed the entire day, and many of the markets in Newark, Jersey City, Paterson, and other cities, were closed from Wednesday night until this morning. The churches, with scarcely an exception, held divine service in the morning or in the afternoon. The United Express Guards, of Newark, were out early on their way to their annual shooting exercise at Morristown. The "Frogs," a German social club composed of a large number of German citizens, made a little display during the day, and wound up with a ball at Turn Hall in the evening. At Library Hall, in the afternoon, Mlle. Zoe, with a large company, gave a representation of "Neta" to a full house. The Excelsior Minstrels had a house full at the Catholic Institute in the morning. They gave the performance for the benefit of St. Michael's Hospital. At the Opera House, in the afternoon, "Uncle Tom's Cabin" was produced, the music being rendered by Reinhardt's Orchestra.

The Common Council visited officially the new armory, which is one of the finest institutions of its kind in the State.

At 10½ A. M., a union meeting of the four Presbyterian Churches of Elizabeth was held at the Westminster Church, where a sermon was preached by Rev. E. G. Read, Pastor of the Third Church. The usual number of Thanksgiving parades and dinners marked the return of the day. All the old families of the city entertained numbers of friends and relatives from abroad, and everybody seemed to enjoy the holiday with a zest.

In Jersey City, the services in the churches were attended by large audiences. The most notable service of the day was, at 11 o'clock, at Hedding Methodist Episcopal Church, where several of the most eminent Methodist clergymen made addresses. Rev. Dr. Bartine, Rev. R. Vanhorne, Rev. R. B. Yard, and other well-known clergymen participated in the exercises. At the First Baptist Church, Rev. W. H. Parmly delivered a sermon upon the "Struggles and Triumphs of Liberty." At the other churches the usual Thanksgiving exercises were held.

The managers of the Abattoir contributed a load of beef to each of the charitable institutions of the city, to supply a dinner to the inmates.

The parades in the streets were numerous. The Houndtown Rangers, a company composed of about fifty men, turned out, at an early hour, to go on their annual excursion to Patterson.

Thanksgiving Ignored by the Governor of Louisiana—He Refused to Appoint a Day.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

NEW-ORLEANS, Nov. 28.—The President's proclamation for Thanksgiving was utterly disregarded by the Press, people, pulpit, and officials here. No churches were open for services except the Ames Methodist Episcopal Church and a Unitarian Church. In the former an eloquent discourse was delivered to about eighty people, by Rev. Mr. Hooker, of the Congregational Church. Of all the United States officials in this city only one was present, Charles Clinton, Assistant Treasurer.

The State officers apparently have no cause for Thanksgiving. Gov. Warmoth refused to issue any proclamation concurrent with that of the President.

Business places, and especially drinking and gambling saloons, were open and in full blast.

The case of Kellogg *vs.* Warmoth *et al.* will not be concluded before Saturday or Monday next.

In Poughkeepsie.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Nov. 28.—Thanksgiving Day was observed here in a quiet manner. Union service was held in churches of various denominations, and all places of business were closed.

In Buffalo.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Nov. 28.—Thanksgiving Day was generally observed as a holiday, and all places of public business were closed. The great feature of the day was a sumptuous dinner provided for news-boys and boot-blacks, which was presided over by ex-President Fillmore. Over 200 boys sat down to the table. Addresses were delivered by Mr. Fillmore and others.

In Washington.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 28.—Thanksgiving Day was generally observed by a cessation of all business. The churches were well attended. The most noticeable events, on private account, were a parade of the "Knights of Pythias," and a dinner to the news-boys at Lincoln Hall. There was no disorder anywhere. The weather was cool, but bright and clear.

In Boston.

BOSTON, Mass., Nov. 28.—Thanksgiving was observed today after the usual New-England custom. The morning services in the churches were well attended, and social gatherings with liberal patronage of places of amusement completed the annual celebration of this festival. The Young Men's Christian Union and Christian Association provided bountiful dinners for those without homes or unable to reach them, and the usual luxuries of the occasion were provided at the Home for the Little Wanderers. At the North End Mission, Charlestown State Prison, South Boston and East Cambridge Houses of Correction, and at other places, the poor of the city were also generously remembered.

In North Carolina.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Nov. 28.—Business is suspended here, and Thanksgiving universally observed. There has been no market or money transactions today.

In Georgia.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Nov. 28.—Thanksgiving Day was more generally observed in this city than it has been since the end of the war. Two negro military companies paraded here today.

Fire in the Bowery.

At 6½ o'clock yesterday morning a fire occurred on the second floor of No. 274 Bowery, occupied by G. N. Rothols & Bro., manufacturers of ladies' and children's under-garments. Damage to stock, $800; insured for $1,500 in the Hanover Company. The building is owned by W. K. Peyton; damage, $100; fully insured.

THE TURF.

Review of the Racing Season of 1872.

FIRST NUMBER.

It may be truthfully said of the turf in this country, that it has risen to an altitude of popularity far beyond any other sport that claims the attention and admiration of the masses, and when we consider the vast amount of capital invested in its maintenance, we cease to wonder at the constantly-increasing interest manifested by the people in its elevation above the mere atmosphere of speculation. Aside from the matter of sport, the turf is invested with a degree of importance that cannot be claimed for other pastimes, for it not only affords amusement to the citizen, but adds millions to the wealth of the country in the value of blooded stock. And the many gentlemen of large wealth, exalted social standing, and national reputations, who have contributed to the prosperity of the turf, may be congratulated that the fruit of their labors is witnessed by a rapid development of a love for equine contests, which unmistakably showed itself during the last six months. The racing season of 1872, we opine, will live long in the memories of American turfmen, inasmuch as it was a season more potent in its results than has ever yet been assigned a place in the annals of the turf. The study of the "exact science of breeding has engrossed the attention of turfmen most particularly, and the results which have emanated from a close application of its principles have had an appreciable effect in producing model race-horses. Now we are aware that there are very many who protest that the racers of twenty or twenty-five years ago, when nothing but heat races were in vogue, were possessed of more bottom than our present stock, and that in our endeavors to gain in speed we have lost sight of the important requisite of staying power. This, however, is sheer nonsense, and cannot be proven upon any sound basis. There are more four-mile horses in the country today than are even dreamt of in the philosophy of these Jeremiahs; but the truth of the matter is that where there was one race a quarter of a century ago there are ten or a dozen now, and therefore the Jockey clubs were compelled, in order to comply with the requirements of the times, to shorten the distances in many instances while increasing the number of races. This arrangement has proved satisfactory to the proprietors of racing stables, and certainly the facts of the late campaign, as gleaned from a *résumé* of the racing from its inception in the early Spring in New-Orleans to its ending at the same place, will convince the most skeptical that the beacon-light of improvement once sighted has ever been kept in view, and now that the Frost King has covered the earth with his mantle and the footprints of the flying steeds are hidden from the eye under its crystal surface, the memories of the joyous days of sport and excitement steal o'er us. Turfmen sitting about blazing fires while the chilly blast sweeps through dreary and deserted streets, recall the fortunes or misfortunes they have past, and dwell with admiration upon the performances of their respective horses. A retrospective glance at the events which have transpired during the past season involves in its reminiscences questions of great magnitude to the breeder, and its lessons they may profitably study.

THE METAIRIE MEETING.

On March 30 the season of 1872 was inaugurated by the Metairie Jockey Club, at New-Orleans, and the presence in the Crescent City of Mr. M. H. Sanford, the well-known turfman of this City, and liberal patron of the turf, with a portion of his stable, lent additional attraction to the meeting. It was the first instance of a man wholly identified with racing at the North taking a stable from this City to the far South, and the success he met with will, we hope, encourage other of our local turfmen to lend their aid in making the meetings at the South successful and interesting. The meeting began with the race for the Bingaman Stakes for four-year olds, two miles, valued at $1,650, in which seven out of eighteen nominations started. These were Salina, Nellie Ransom, George Wilkes, Hollywood, Saucebox, Creole Dance, and Stockwood, and they finished in the order named. Salina won easily by a dozen lengths in 3:39½. Nelly Ransom was the favorite. This was the first victory for Mr. Sanford, which was supplemented by Monarchist winning the dash of a mile and a half for the $700 purse, beating Nannie Douglass, Pilgrim, Annie Bush, Foster, Marchais, Lord Byron, and Tom Leathers. Time, 2:44¾. The third event was the mile heats for all ages, purse of $500, in which there were ten entries, among them Mr. Sanford's bay mare Niagara, by Lexing, out of Bay Leaf, by Yorkshire, and the success of the Preakness stable in the other two races, caused the connoisseurs to back the mare strongly as favorite. She won the first heat in 1:48¼, but Frank Hampton, who sold for $5 in a hundred, beat her the next two heats in 1:46¾ and 1:51¼. April 2 was the second day of the meeting. A hurdle race opened the proceedings, and Blind Tom won the $700 purse, by beating Templo, Tom Corbett and Oleander, now known as Mary Hennessy. The second event was heats of two miles, for a purse of $1,200, in which Salina and Nannie Douglass were the contestants, and to the surprise of every one the old mare defeated Salina easily in two straight heats in 3:39½ and 3:43½. This astonished the betting men, but they nevertheless made Madame Dudley, another of Mr. Sanford's horses, the favorite for the next event, a dash of a mile and a quarter, in which she had to contend against ten other horses. She only succeeded in securing third place, however, the race being won by Annie Bush in 2:14½, with Bob Shelton second. The third day's sport began with the minor stake for three-year olds, dash of a mile, and valued at $1,600. This was won by Mr. M. A. Littell's gr. colt London, in 1:47, defeating Magnolia, Shylock, and seven others. Then came the mile heats, for four-year olds, for a purse of $800. Nathan Oaks won the first heat, in 1:47½, and Saucebox the race, in 1:50 and 1:56. George Wilkes and Lord Byron also started. Next came the Metairie Cup, two miles and a quarter, valued at $1,000, added to a sweepstake of $50 each, play or pay, to which Mr. Sanford added a magnificent punch-bowl valued at $1,000, which, in the event of his horses winning, was to go to the second horse. Monarchist did win it in 4:12, the bowl going to Barney Williams, who was second; Nellie Ransom third, and Wanderer fourth. The fourth day came on April 9, and the first race, a dash of two miles and a half, was won by Conductor, who beat Salina, Pilgrim, Creole Dance, and Tom Corbett. The time was 4:39¾. The second event was the Metairie Whip, a sort of international affair, and was won by Templo, who was ridden by Lieut. King, United States Army, four others started. The concluding race of the day was for a club purse of $1,200, for all ages, best three in five, ten per cent. of the purse going to the second horse. Frank Hampton won it in three straight heats, beating Moriacchi and Annie Bush. Time, 1:51½, 1:47, 1:46. The fifth day began with a steeple-chase. Blind Tom winning the $800 purse easily from Templo and Oleander. The consolation purse of $500, a mile and a quarter, was won by Nellie Ransom, who defeated Moriacchi, Lord Byron, and seven others in 2:14¾. The mile heats for all ages, purse $700, was captured by Wanderer, beating Frank Ross, Niagara and Glenrose. Time, 1:51, 1:47¾, 1:47½. Frank Ross won the first heat. The sixth and last day of the meeting began with the Trial stakes for three-year olds, one mile, $25 entrance, play or pay, $500 added. Mr. Cottrill's ch. f. Sweepstakes, by Daniel Boone, out of Lady Ciffie, by imp. Albion, won this, defeating Minus, Belle Buckle, Alice, and Mary Farris. The time was 1:46¾. The Post Stake, for all ages, four mile heats, concluded the meeting. The seven following were the subscribers, viz.: T. G. Moore, T. G. Bacon, W. R. Babcock, J. A. Miller, Gen. A. Buford, M. H. Sanford, and W. H. Williamson. Annie Bush, Nannie Douglass, Conductor, and Pilgrim were the starters, and Nannie Douglass won the first heat in 7:39, and Annie Bush the second and third in 7:38½ and 8:21, all her competitors being distanced. This finished one of the most successful meetings held in the South, and celebrated as the last held over the old Metairie Course, which was subsequently sold for other purposes.

RESULT OF THE MEETING.

Horses.	Owners.	Races won.	Amount.
Salina	M. H. Sanford	1	$1,650
Monarchist	M. H. Sanford	2	2,300
F. Hampton	Bacon & Holland	2	1,580
A. Douglass	Bacon & Holland	1	1,200
Annie Bush	Rice & McCormack	2	4,400
Saucebox	W. Cottrill	1	800
Sweepstakes	W. Cottrill	1	775
Conductor	W. R. Babcock	1	720
Nellie Ransom	W. R. Babcock	1	450
London	M. A. Littell	1	1,600
Blind Tom	T. P. Roach	2	1,420
Wanderer	D. Swigert	1	630
Templo	E. Harrison	1	Whip.
Total races		17	Am't. $17,525

THE INAUGURAL MEETING OF THE LOUISIANA JOCKEY CLUB.

The echoes of flying hoofs had scarcely died away over the Metairie Course than the attention of sportsmen was attracted by a meeting that was to launch a new turf organization upon the billows of popularity. The promises of a brilliant meeting were verified, and over 8,000 people witnessed the opening games. The first day came on Saturday, April 13, and the proceedings began with a hurdle-race of two miles, over eight hurdles. Mr. E. Harrison's ch. g. Templo, by Bulletin, won. Village Blacksmith second, Mary Harrison third, Tanglefoot fourth, and Blind Tom fifth. The time was 3:58½. The grand inaugural Post Stake followed. It was two mile heats for all ages. $100 entrance, play or pay, and $3,500 added, of which $750 went to the second horse, and $250 to the third. There were six nominators, and they all named at the post, the contestants being Mr. Sanford's Monarchist, by Lexington; Frank Hampton, by imp. Aysgarth; Nellie Ransom, by Jack Malone; Saucebox, by Star Davis; Nelly Gray, by Commodore; and Barney Williams, by Lexington. It was in this contest that Monarchist (the subsequent conqueror of Harry Bassett) opened the eyes of turfmen as to his merits as a first-class race-horse, for he won this valuable stake with little effort in two straight heats, in 3:39, 3:44, Frank Hampton capturing the second money, and Nellie Ransom the third. The second day was Tuesday, April 16, and the opening race was a dash of one mile for all ages, purse of $700. A large field was mustered at the starting-post, there being thirteen, among them Mr. Sanford's mare Salina, who was a great favorite, but she put an "antic disposition on," and the dark blue suffered defeat, Frank Hampton proving the winner, with Frank Ross second, and Salina third. The time was 1:44. Following this was the Louisiana Stake, for four-year olds, two mile heats, and out of fourteen entries, the following three came to the post: Monarchist, Stockwood and Creole Dance, and Monarchist duplicated his victory of the first day, winning in two straight heats, with scarcely an effort. Time, 3:44¼, 3:40. Stockwood was second and Creole Dance third. This ended the second day's sport. The third day began with a dash of two miles, for all ages, and Saucebox, Nathan Oakes, Pilgrim, Arizona, Barney Williams and Niagara started. They finished in the order given. Time, 3:41. Heats of three miles followed with Moriacchi, Madame Dudley, Conductor, Wanderer, Nannie Douglass, Tom Corbett, and Glenrose, as starters. Moriacchi won in two straight heats, in 5:43¾, 5:44¼, Madame Dudley second in both heats, Conductor and Wanderer distanced in the second heat, and the other three in the first heat. The fourth day introduced the hurdlers again—two miles, over six hurdles—Village Blacksmith beating, Templo second, Blind Tom third, and Van Moltke fourth, time 3:57. The great event of the day was the Pickwick Stake for three-year olds, mile heats, which had twenty-three nominations, of which seven started, viz: Cape Race, by Lexington; London, by Lightning; Ethel Sprague, by Jack Malone; a chestnut filly, by War Dance, out of Alexandria; Minus, by imp. Bonnie Scotland; Sweepstakes, by Daniel Boone, and Belle Buckle, by Brown Dick. London was the favorite, but Cape Race beat him each heat, by two lengths, in 1:46, 1:44. It will be remembered that after this victory Cape Race was lauded to the skies as the "coming colt," which was to astonish the turfmen of the East, but when he appeared in the North he soon sank into insignificance, as he did not win one of the stakes in which he was entered. He was no weight-carrier. He could run well enough with ninety pounds, but when he had to top this with twenty pounds more he "wilted." The first race of the fifth day was a mile dash, for all ages, purse of $500, which Frank Ross won, defeating Jennie McKinney, Regulator, and Madame Dudley. Time, 1:47. After this race rain began to fall and the track became heavy for the gentlemen's race, the trophy being the Louisiana Whip. It was a dash of a mile, and was won by Tom Aiken, a three-year old, by John Aiken, out of Likeness, by Boston. He beat Creole Dance, Mary Hennessey, and Henry Brown, in 1:54. The concluding race of the day was the mile heats, best three in five, for all ages, and a magnificent contest was the result of a good field. The starters were Saucebox, Frank Hampton, Salina, Nathan Oaks, Pilgrim, Tom Corbett, and Sir Rufus. The two latter were distanced in the first heat, which was a dead heat between Salina and Frank Hampton in 1:48. Frank Hampton won the second heat in 1:45½, then Saucebox came and won three heats in succession in 1:45¾, 1:48, 1:51. Saucebox kept improving, and it was expected that she would be a troublesome customer for the fastest, but, unfortunately, Mr. Cottrill's stable lost all form during the remainder of the season. The sixth and last day of the meeting came at last, and three races were decided; the first, a dash of a mile for beaten horses, was won by Magnolia in 1:47¼, beating I. O. U., Belle Buckle, General Von Moltke, and Regulator. Then came a selling race for all ages, mile heats, which was won by George Wilkes, by Asteroid, out of Emma Wright, by Margrave, who defeated John McDonald, Bob Shelton, Marchais, Lord Byron, and Templo. Time, 1:47¾, 1:45¾, 1:53. John McDonald won the first heat. The meeting ended with the four-mile heats between Annie Bush, Moriacchi, and Tom Corbett, the former winning easily in straight heats. Time, 7:36, 7:51¾. Tom Corbett was distanced in the first heat. This meeting was a great success, both in a racing and financial point of view, which augurs well for the revival of the turf in the South. The lucky winners will be found in the following recapitulation:

Winners.	Owner.	Races Won.	Amount.
Monarchist	M. H. Sanford	2	$3,450
Saucebox	W. H. Cottrill	2	2,750
Magnolia	W. H. Cottrill	1	500
Frank Ross	W. H. Cottrill	1	500
Annie Bush	Rice & McCormack	1	2,500
Cape Race	Wm. Jennings	1	1,750
Moriacchi	D. Swigert	1	1,500
George Wilkes	T. G. Moore	1	800
Frank Hampton	Bacon & Holland	1	700
Village Bl'ksmith	T. Clarke	1	600
Templo	E. Harrison	1	700
Tom Aiken	C. Heyronius	1	Whip
Total races		14	Amt. $17,550

THE CHICKASAW JOCKEY CLUB.

It was the intention of the Magnolia Jockey Club, at Mobile, to give a meeting, but it was postponed without date, and consequently the meeting of the Chickasaw Jockey Club, at Memphis, next claimed the attention of turfmen. The people of Memphis do not support the efforts of the Jockey Club as generously as they should, but the members of the Chickasaw are indefatigable, and have fought their way bravely. This Club succeeded the Memphis Association which became bankrupt, and this meeting was the third Spring meeting held under the auspices of the young club. It began on April 27, with a hurdle race of two miles over eight hurdles, $50 each, half forfeit, $400 added, and three out of seven nominations started. Blind Tom won in 4:02¼, beating Mary Hennessey and Templo. This was followed by the Trial Stakes for three-year olds, mile heats, $50 each, half forfeit, and $400 added. There were thirteen nominations, but only two started, Cape Race by Lexington, and Bracelet by Jack Malone, the former winning in two heats. Time—1:48½; 1:52½. The third race was a handicap sweepstakes, for all ages; a mile and a quarter. Gen. Harding's ch. f. Euchre, by Brown Dick, won in 2:15½, defeating Keno, Lord Byron, Repeater, and Etta Powell. The second day opened with a dash of a mile and a half for all ages, and was won by Aneroid in 2:45½, beating Moriacchi, Nathan Oaks, Temple, Ave Maria, and a ch. f., by Highlander. This was followed by a mile heat race for a purse of $400, which Quartermaster, a son of Bonnie Scotland, won in two consecutive heats, beating Richland, Cricket, a ch. f. by Jack Malone, Keno, Jennie McKinney, Tom Corbett, and Midnight. The time was 1:47¾, 1:47¼. There were two races on the third. The minor stake for three-year olds, a mile and a half being the first. There were five starters, viz.: Flush, High Constable, Tom Aiken, a ch. f. by War Dance and Foley. Flush was the winner in 2:44¼, the others coming in in the order named. The second event was the two-mile heats for a purse of $600 in which Euchre defeated Annie Bush in two straight heats, the time being 3:45, 3:41½. The 2d of May ushered in the fourth day of the meeting, and old Barney Williams won his first race of the season in the two miles and a half, and beating Aneroid, Lord Byron, and Tom Corbett. Time—4:43½. Then Quartermaster won the mile heats, best three in five, in 1:53, 1:48, 1:49½. Moriacchi gaining the second place, and Woodford distanced in the second heat. On the fifth and concluding day of the meeting there were three races. The Chickasaw stake dash of two miles came first, and Flush by Hiawatha, Belle Buckle by Brown Dick, and Tallulah by Planet, were the contestants. Flush won by a length from Belle Buckle in 3:44½. A steeple-chase of about two miles and a half came next, which Mary Hennessey won, beating Tom Corbett, Templo, and Blind Tom. A handicap mile-heat race for beaten horses wound up the meeting, and Keno, with an allowance of fourteen pounds, won in two straight heats, in 1:49, 1:49¼; a ch. f., by Second Highlander, was second; then came Cricket, Jenny McKinney, and Woodford.

RECAPITULATION.

Winners.	Owners.	Races won.	Amount.
Blind Tom	W. Jennings	1	$550
Cape Race	W. Jennings	1	775
Quartermaster	J. J. Crowley	2	900
Flush	A. Turner	1	1,375
Euchre	W. G. Harding	2	1,140
Aneroid	O. H. Jones	1	300
Barney Williams	G. W. Stewart	1	400
Mary Hennessey	Jos. Donahue	1	400
Keno	J. G. Ballentine	1	250
Total races		12	$6,090

Twenty-Nine Divorces Granted in One Day.

From the St. Louis Democrat, Nov. 23.

Yesterday was grass-widows' day in the Circuit Courts. Judge Ewing severed nine nuptial knots, Judge Lindley eleven, and Judge Jones nine. Since the Supreme Court decided that the parties to a suit for divorce were competent witnesses in their own behalf, the number of applications for a dissolution of the marriage tie has increased at a rate that threatens serious consequences. If a husband should go abroad and remain a year, he may find on his return that his wife has obtained a divorce from him on the ground of desertion, and has been assigned the custody of the children, with a large slice of his estate as alimony.

The Judges of our Courts are particular in examining plaintiffs in cases of desertion, but are liable to be deceived by interested witnesses, who, in such cases, are apt to wander from the truth in order to secure a decree. The "divorce lawyers" relate many anecdotes of their ingenuity in pulling the wool over the eyes of the Judges. They will aver almost anything in a petition, and their clients are sometimes equally as unscrupulous in swearing to false statements. In a case tried sometime ago, it was necessary for the lady to prove a good character, and a young man in good standing was called, and swore that he had known her for several years, and that her character was unexceptionable. The fact was, the woman had for some time been his mistress, and he was supporting her. The twenty-nine divorces granted yesterday were all doubtless on "the square." Most of the plaintiffs were women whose husbands were drunkards, and had deserted them.

CANADA AND INDEPENDENCE.

Views of Canadians—Tendency Toward Annexation—Political Parties in the Dominion—Their Leaders, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

TORONTO, Monday, Nov. 25, 1872.

To the London *Times* is due the credit of reopening the question of Canadian independence. The storm which that journal's now famous article raised in England has had its counterpart in the Dominion of Canada, and, strange to say, not a single newspaper from Halifax to Vancouver has ventured to re-echo its sentiments, while many of the leading papers unite in condemning the outspoken language of the great organ of English public opinion. With what sincerity these newspapers speak, and how far they reflect the public sentiment of the Dominion, must be judged by the facts. Americans flatter themselves that it is impossible for a people like the Canadians, intelligent and enterprising as they are, to live contiguous to the United States without being absorbed—not exactly physically, but—metaphysically; that is to say without becoming impregnated with their ideas, and in some measure imbibing the republican spirit. This is practically so, and no one can study Canadians and their ways without being struck with the gradual Americanization of the Kanucks. Politically and socially, in matters of business and in the character of their enterprises, American ways are becoming their ways, and American thoughts their thoughts. Yet, if this be so, it might be asked, why is it that there are fewer republican and annexation sentiments uttered by public men in Canada than there were not so very many years ago? This is to be accounted for very easily. The Confederation of the British North American Provinces has been a success, so far as giving an immense impetus to the material development and prosperity of the people. They have discovered that union, on this limited scale, is strength; and it will take some time to allow their ideas to grow to that dimension which will incite them to seek it on a yet larger scale. With the development of their North-west, they will be led to contemplate the advantages of a union with the United States. For Canada to be admitted to the Union, at present, would be bad—for the Union; because, in the present flush of their prosperity, the Canadians think a deal too much of their importance. But let them alone; I am much mistaken if this whole continent is not ultimately brought into a union as solid and lasting as that consummated between England and Scotland.

Since I have taken to prediction, I may as well predict the *modus operandi* of the changes which are to lead to this consummation. There cannot fail to arise some serious conflicts between the Home and Dominion powers in the near future, the first of which may possibly be in connection with a proposed fiscal arrangement between Canada and the United States. The first serious trouble which arises between England and Canada will end by England yielding the point. The next step will probably be taken by England, who will say: "Our authority over you has practically gone; why should we be responsible to the world for your good behavior? you must take your freedom!" Then Dominion Day (July 1) will be changed to Canadian Independence Day, and the two peoples will gradually ask themselves, "What is to hinder our becoming one great people?" Not long ago, one of the leading politicians of Canada, a member of the present Administration, Hon. Jos. Howe, delivered a lecture to a Young Men's Christian Association, in which he pointed out forcibly and logically the inevitable approach of Canadian independence. His audience applauded him to the echo, but the newspaper press of the Dominion denounced him violently, simply because his ideas were ahead of his time. I have had opportunities of speaking with some of the leading men of the country on this and kindred topics, and my impression is there are few of them but believe that independence is only a question of time.

But there is one condition of Canadian society which tends to foster a purely sentimental, but none the less real, anti-separation feeling. A large minority of the inhabitants of Canada are transplantations from the mother country. This is true also of the United States, but the difference is, that in the one case they are permitted to flatter themselves with the idea that they are not aliens, while in the other case they cannot. The home tie is a strong one, as is evidenced by the fact that so many immigrants in the United States are settled often for a lifetime there before they can bring their minds to the idea of becoming naturalized. I find it is this class of Canadian society, much larger and more important, proportionately, here than with you, which insists most strongly upon British connection. But, talking of British immigrants in Canada, I could not fail to be struck with the number of broken-down Old Country middle-class people who throng Canadian cities. Calling to mind a few of the persons I have met within the last few days, I could name three ex-officers of the British Army, a broken-down sprig of the aristocracy, a man who was once one of the largest cotton-spinners in Lancashire, two English solicitors, a member of the English Bar, and at least two members of an English University, all of them occupying comparatively humble positions here. This is but a fragment of the heterogeneous mass of English waifs, who, somehow or other, seem to find a local habitation here, and seek to perpetuate the manners and customs of the old shores. But this is leading me away from the subject of Canadian Independence, in connection with which I shall endeavor to give some idea of political parties here.

There are two kinds of politics in Canada, namely, local and Dominion. The local refers to the internal policy of each Province, but, in effect, local and Dominion politics are made to bear upon each other, and political parties in both the Local and Dominion Parliaments are pretty nearly identical. For all practical purposes they may be divided into the supporters of the Macdonald-Cartier Administration and the Reformers, or Clear-Grits, as their opponents call them. The Clear-Grits are the dominant party of Ontario, and consequently possess the local government, but are in the minority in the Dominion Parliament. The late general election for the House of Commons of the latter has considerably altered the complexion of that House, and the Clear-Grits fully expect to turn out the Macdonald-Cartier Government at the next meeting of the Parliament. The Clear-Grits or Reformers call the Government party Tories. It is to the Clear-Grit Party Canada must look to bring about her independence. That is the party to which the rising generation are inclining, and it is a significant fact that the Government Press openly accuse it of American tendencies. At the head of this party is a remarkable specimen of a self-made Scotchman, Mr. Alexander Mackenzie, who, at one time a laboring man, has conducted the Reform Party to its present prominence. But the Gladstone of the party is a young lawyer of something like thirty-five years of age, Mr. Edward Blake, to whom is accorded the credit of having achieved for his party its triumph in Ontario last year, when, for the first time since confederation, a Reform Government succeeded to office. The one who might be termed the Head-centre of Clear-Gritism is Hon. George Brown, the proprietor of the Toronto *Globe*.

Preference Shown Female Shareholders.

From the Philadelphia Ledger, Nov. 26.

The female shareholders only of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, it is publicly announced, will be paid their dividends on the 30th inst. After that date, when applying for their dividends, they will have to take their place in the line of applicants and be paid in order. With all proper respect for and deference to the sex in matters personal, we yield to no one; but in matters of business, involving dollars and cents, we much question the policy or justice of any discrimination as between classes of creditors. The postponement of payment for a day of a large sum of money, like that of a dividend due on a large capital, or of two days, as happens to be the case of the Pennsylvania Railroad at its next payment, (the 30th being succeeded by a Sunday,) gives rise to the suspicion that somebody may wish to make interest on the amount withheld.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE GREEKS OF TODAY. By CHARLES K. TUCKERMAN. New-York: G. P. PUTNAM & SONS.

The English writers, from whom we have obtained most of our opinions of modern Greece, have displayed singular unanimity in the hearty disparagement they have bestowed on everything relating to that country. Novelists, travelers, and historians have been very much alike in this respect, and thus the Greeks of today have been set down either as political tricksters, brigands, or as corrupt and rebellious citizens; the terms being convertible to suit the varying stand-points of their critics. It must be confessed that from this repetition of denunciation we have come to regard the descendants of Pericles and Plato with feelings not wholly freed from aversion. To this must be added certain circumstances, such, for instance, as the massacre near Marathon, which, though they may have been more the misfortune than the fault of the Greeks, have, nevertheless, increased the already strong prejudice existing against them. It is this feeling, which may rightly be termed a prejudice, that Mr. Tuckerman has sought to correct. His residence of several years as United States Minister at Athens gave him an excellent opportunity of arriving at an almost unbiased opinion of the people of whom he writes. Indeed, his short-comings in this particular will be readily excused, from the fact that they take the form of admiration for a much-abused nation.

It is now about fifty years since the revolution began that ended in the separation of Greece from Turkey. The struggle lasted seven years, and it was not until 1830, when by decree of the great powers, Greece was declared an independent Kingdom, that its existence can be fairly said to have commenced. Since that time the Greeks have been constantly subjected to interference more or less galling from England, France, and Russia; some of the most cherished of national aspirations have been rudely suppressed, and in all their diplomatic dealings with this weak Kingdom, the representatives of the great powers have urged their respective interests in a manner that would not be tolerated for an instant by a stronger and wealthier nation. In spite of these very obvious hindrances to internal development, the country has greatly increased in all forms of material prosperity during the past forty years, while the condition of its inhabitants, as compared to what it was under Turkish rule, offers sufficient ground for predicting for them a future at no distant day not unworthy of their ancient history.

As citizens, there are many points of resemblance between them and the inhabitants of our own country; they are justly opposed to anything that seems like a restraint on the perfect liberty of person or speech; they are shrewdly politic, sometimes too shrewd, in the management of their various parties and local affairs. In business their activity and insight has long been proverbial, while socially they are remarkably exempt from many of the evils both of Western Europe and America. Of course they have special faults, but they are faults invariably found in nations that have been crushed for many generations by foreign oppressors, and which only time and change can eradicate. Of these, brigandage is the most noticeable to foreigners, though undoubtedly the want of strong personal honor and integrity, a failing always met with in nationalities of this order, will prove a far more fruitful source of weakness in the future progress of the nation. In statements concerning brigands there has been a great deal of exaggeration, and many of the outrages committed on Greek soil by them have been due to the negligence, if not the encouragement, of the Turkish authorities in allowing men who have been guilty of murder and robbery south of the boundary line to find safe refuge in their territory. The murderers of Mr. Herbert and others near Marathon, were natives of Vallacho, a province of Turkey, who had made an inroad into Greece, and who, under ordinary circumstances, would have been permitted to repass the border in perfect safety. The Greek Government is every year displaying more and more energy in putting down these desperadoes, though from the nature of the country and its surroundings it may be long before they can be wholly freed from them. The enthusiasm which Mr. Tuckerman has displayed in the treatment of his subject will not make his book the less interesting. He has taken arms against a host of previous writers, and, we are glad to add, has worthily acquitted himself. His object in so doing has been to give to the world a clearer and truer idea of the Greek nation; what it is struggling against, and what we may hope from it in the future. In this he has succeeded so far that we are sure no one can read his book without having their interest greatly increased in this brave, brilliant, and in every way remarkable people.

GOETHE AND MENDELSSOHN, (1821—1831.) Translated, with additions, from the German of Dr. Karl Mendelssohn-Bartholdy. By M. E. VON GLEHN. London: MACMILLAN & CO.

Mendelssohn was but twelve years old when he formed the acquaintance of Goethe; and the friendship then founded, which continued through the last ten years of the author's life, strengthened by repeated visits and correspondence, acted as a strong force in shaping the future life of the composer. Young and impressionable, he was easily lead to regard Goethe as the type of all that was great and noble in human nature, and the ceaseless activity which he was then taught by precept and example, is one of the most noticeable traits in Mendelssohn's life. It is charming to get an insight, as we can through this admirable book, into the friendly union of these two great masters of art, and the causes actuating it. On Goethe's side it seems to have sprung from a recognition of genius, and the desire of studying its development in a character wholly dissimilar from his own. He was not naturally fond of music; indeed, it is said that once at a Court concert, while a piano-forte-player was in the middle of a long sonata, he got up, and, to the intense surprise of every one, said: "If this lasts three minutes longer, I confess everything," which certainly proved an amount of physical torture incompatible with a musical taste. Mendelssohn seems to have been viewed by him in the light of a phenomenon, and, perhaps, by his wonderful performances at that very youthful age, awakened in the mind of the old author a respect for this art which he had never before felt. Certain it is that he permitted him to come nearer to him in heart and mind than he was accustomed to allow any but his warmest friends; had the boy play to him daily while he was with him, and at the same time explain and illustrate to him his theories as to the growth and variation of music. On the part of Mendelssohn it was, as we have said, genuine hero worship, and of so strong and loyal a character that, on hearing of the death of Goethe, he wrote to his mother that it seemed as if the entire aspect of the country was changed. The book which we have been considering is the enlargement of a lecture on this subject, delivered, last year, by Dr. Karl Mendelssohn-Bartholdy before the Historical Science Society, at Freiburg, in Breisgau. A large portion of it is formed of selections from the composer's letters, and (still another part, of extracts from Goethe's conversations with other persons. All this has been arranged in a very happy manner, thus making the work a very valuable addition to that department of literature that had gradually formed itself around the life and works of the greatest of German writers.

THE FORMS OF WATER IN CLOUDS AND RIVERS, ICE, AND GLACIERS. By JOHN TYNDALL, F. R. S. (The International Scientific Series No. 1.) New-York: D. APPLETON & Co.

Sometime since the announcement was made that a series of scientific works of a popular nature, written by the leading thinkers of this country, and of Europe, would be published simultaneously in London, Paris, Leipsic, and New-York. The above work is the first of the series, and it is in some respects a promise of what we may expect from those that follow it. It seems to have been the aim of Prof. Tyndall, in writing his present book, to ground his readers thoroughly in the first principles of that branch of scientific investigation of which he treats, before venturing with them over the threshold into the outer world of inductive reasoning and speculation. The manner in which he enters on his task is simple. He takes the formation of a river as a theme, traces it from its mouth back to its source among the hills; then the cause of supply of water as it exists here in the form of clouds and rain, and then, further, their rise by evaporations from the ocean—this with such clearness in detail and readiness in apt illustration as to make it plainly apparent to the mind of the most inexperienced. Having clearly described these facts, he advances a few steps further, and explains the formation of ice and snow, then their appearance in the glaciers of the Alps. All this, as we have said, is told with the utmost simplicity, especially adapting it to the unscientific mind. It is more than doubtful whether this particular feature can be carried out in the following books of the series. Prof. Tyndall has a wonderfully vivid imagination, and a happy way of expressing himself on almost anything he is called on to consider, and to hope that the remaining writers who are to contribute essays should be equally gifted, would be to expect too much.

SCRIBNER'S MONTHLY (Vol. III.) New-York: SCRIBNER, ARMSTRONG & CO.

This periodical, which has just finished its fourth volume, is as convincing a proof as could be desired of the tendency of our American reading public to encourage and support all really able literary undertakings. At the time its publication was proposed, there were many who entertained doubts as to its success; magazine literature seemed to have so many representatives that one might well be pardoned for having fears of this kind. The first number set these all at rest, and changed misgivings into admiration at the very able manner in which the undertaking was started. It seems to have been the aim of its proprietors to take the intermediate ground between *Harper's* on the one hand and the *Atlantic* on the other. Its conductors have sought to combine the features of both of these excellent periodicals, and in this have generally succeeded, and without any particular encroachment upon the circulation or prosperity of the others. It has, indeed, rather proved of worth to its rivals, by forcing them to add to their usual list of attractions, and thus, by a direct appeal, increase the number of their subscribers. Magazine literature has never before, in this country, attained the height that it now holds. The illustrations are executed with infinitely more care and expense than they were a few years ago, and the literary standard maintained by any of the leading periodicals has been equally advanced. In this work of improvement, *Scribner's* has had no light share, as the contents of this volume and the others that have been issued will testify. It is a work well worth buying and keeping.

LIFE AND LABORS OF MR. BRASSEY, (1805-1870.) By ARTHUR HELPS. London: BELL & DALDY.

The work accomplished by Mr. Brassey cannot be unknown to any one acquainted with the progress of railroad communication throughout the world. In almost every country, with the exception of our own, he was employed as a builder and contractor, and so numerous and extended were his undertakings that he often had in his employment at one time over 80,000 persons, on works requiring some $90,000,000 for their completion. But it is not so much the mere toil for wealth of which Mr. Helps treats, as it is the character of the man who has been thus actively engaged. This he treats, as his friendly relations with him during his life have enabled him to do, with a careful thoroughness and a kindly affection. Beyond this, we think, a thoughtful reader can find some suggestions as to the development of this spirit of individual enterprise, of which the life of Mr. Brassey forms an example. It is entirely the growth of this century, and seems to have no limit to its power of expansion, and the question of whether it is to be viewed in the light of a blessing or a curse, may, perhaps, find a partial solution in this record.

SMALL-POX AND VACCINATION. By CARL BOTH, M. D. Boston: ALEXANDER MOORE.

Dr. Both's little treatise on the subject of small-pox certainly has the merit of novelty in the reason he advances for the cause of this disease, and also in the simple means he proposes for its suppression. Stated in brief, Dr. Both's theory is that small-pox is due to a want of sufficient salt in the human system; and, on account of this deficiency the albuminous portion of the food daily consumed, is allowed to have its own way without a corrective. This induces various bodily weaknesses, which finally result in this form of disease. Admitting the correctness of his premises, Dr. Both makes a very strong case. To his conclusion, however, we shall give neither denial nor assent. The matter is one eminently fitted for practical tests which will decide it, one way or the other, forever. We can safely add this, that if this terrible disease can be brought thus readily under human control, the discovery will be one of the most satisfactory that has been made in the domain of medicine during the present century.

OUTLINES OF HISTORY. By EDWARD A. FREEMAN, D. C. L. New-York: HOLT & WILLIAMS.

The work published under this title is the introductory volume to a series of histories of all the civilized nations of the world, intended especially for use in schools and academies, but sufficiently elevated in style and thorough in detail to render them acceptable to all classes of readers. The task of collecting the historical records of each country has been assigned to various writers, and their works will be supervised by Mr. Freeman, so that each may form a consistent part of the entire series. The "Outlines," which embraces a general plan of the whole work, has been very carefully prepared.

UPLANDS AND LOWLANDS. By ROSE PORTER. New-York: ANSON D. F. RANDOLPH & CO.

There are few more admirable stories of their kind than those written by Miss Porter. *Summer Driftwood* and *Foundations* have found many readers, and we do not doubt that the above volume will be equally fortunate. If we may judge by results, the task of writing a good story of a decided religious tendency is by no means a light one. Simplicity will slide into silliness, and devotional fervor into sentimentality, or, worse still, hypocrisy; so that those who succeed are but a small fraction of those who make the attempt. Miss Porter can claim freedom from these faults. She has a delicate and sympathetic imagination, combined with a style at once clear and forcible; and though her conclusion in this volume is more sorrowful than we would wish, it has no connection with that sickly form of piety which renders the average religious novel so unhealthy in its effects upon the minds of youthful readers.

A MANUAL OF AMERICAN LITERATURE. By J. S. HART, LL. D. Philadelphia: ELDREDGE & BROTHERS.

A mind, youthful or aged, must be singularly constituted that can find either profit or pleasure in the study of this work. Manuals are apt to be dry reading, but this one is dreary in a superlative degree. The author has crowded into his book the lives of a multitude of minor writers, whose names have rarely been heard beyond the little circle of their own neighborhood. Then, too, the tone in which many of these accounts are written is so intensely adulatory, that one is forced into the belief that they are autobiographies. A work that would hold the place to American literature that Taine's now does to English, would be in the highest degree acceptable; but to suppose that the students at our schools and colleges care to know in what year John Smith was born, what he wrote, and what he is now doing, is simply absurd.

HANDBOOK OF THE HISTORY OF PHILOSOPHY. By Dr. ALBERT SCHWEGLER. (Translated and annotated by James Hutchinson Stirling, LL. D.) New-York: G. P. PUTNAM & SONS.

This is an exceedingly able work, clear, forcible, thorough, and concise to a really remarkable degree, in treating as it does of the growth of speculative thought, from the earliest ages to the present century. From Thales to Hegel, the author has traced the development of philosophy, taking into consideration, of course, only those who might be termed the originators in distinction to the acceptors of systems, with as much fairness as is possible for one holding strong opinions on subjects which must forever remain open to dispute. We should judge that it would prove of great assistance to all students, and that for this purpose, particularly at this time, its theistic tendency would in no way detract from its value.

BOARDING-SCHOOL DAYS. By VIEUX MOUSTACHE. New-York: HURD & HOUGHTON.

THE SEVEN HILLS. (The Young Dodge Club.) By Prof. JAMES DE MILLE. Boston: LEE, SHEPARD & CO.

Few authors understand the thoughts and wishes of boys sufficiently well to write books that will be of either service or interest to them. The first of these two is better than the average, but falls far short of the place attained by *Tom Brown at Rugby*, and other kindred narratives, while the latter is made up of sheer unalloyed exaggeration, and has to recommend it only that strange sort of attraction which so many find in what they know to be absurdly impossible. It is a book made to sell, and will probably be glanced over once by a great many youthful readers; but a healthy school-boy would hardly find pleasure in a second reading. The great fault in this as in other books of the same class, is want of naturalness; boys are neither heroes nor saints, and no one is better aware of this fact than they are.

THE ANCIENT STONE IMPLEMENTS, WEAPONS, AND ORNAMENTS OF GREAT BRITAIN. By JOHN EVANS, F. R. S. New-York: D. APPLETON & CO.

This work bears marks of long and careful research on the part of its author. Numerous specimens of the implements formed by the prehistoric dwellers of Great Britain, either for war or worship, are given, and this, too, with much exactness in description as to their uses, and the habits of life of those who formed them. Mr. Evans' work is so thoroughly technical that the average reader will not be likely to find it as interesting as the writings of those who allow themselves to generalize on the facts they have collected. It will be favorably received, however, by the historian and the student, who will find in it rich ground for further working.

SOCIAL ECONOMY. By J. E. THOROLD ROGERS. (Putnam's Handy Book Series.) New-York: G. P. PUTNAM & SONS.

This is the republication of an excellent work, the aim of the author being to explain the main principles of political economy in such a manner that they may be comprehended by the young. In doing this there are obstacles which cannot be overcome, as for instance, the form of teaching has often to be didactic, rather than logical; still the work is a good one, and if it interests those for whom it is intended, will be likely to lead them to something higher and better.

A GENERAL INDEX TO THE CONTENTS OF FOURTEEN POPULAR TREATISES ON NATURAL PHILOSOPHY. By a Massachusetts Teacher. New-York: IVISON, BLAKEMAN, TAYLOR & CO.

This work, though especially adapted for the use of teachers and students, will be found convenient by all who ever care to inform themselves concerning any natural law. The subjects are arranged alphabetically, with considerable range in detail, and the references are given in such a way that but little difficulty will be experienced in finding them. The idea is a good one, and has been carried out with the utmost care.

A TREATISE ON THE TITLE OF THE CORPORATION AND OTHERS TO THE STREETS, WHARVES, PIERS, PARKS, FERRIES, AND OTHER LANDS AND FRANCHISES IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK. By J. W. GERARD, Jr. New-York: POOLE & MACLAUCHLAN.

A work of this kind is always of great importance, and it is doubly so at the present time, on account of the numerous changes in legislation concerning City estates and City authority, that have been made during the past decade. Mr. Gerard has prepared his work with great care, and has collected and arranged a vast amount of matter that must be of interest to all large owners and dealers in real estate.

REPUBLICANISM IN AMERICA. By R. GUY MCCLELLAN. Philadelphia: J. M. STODDART & CO.

This work furnishes an admirable record of the growth and development of republican ideas in this country. The tendencies which gave rise to these principles are sketched, and also the manner in which they have been directed by able leaders, until they reached their consummation in the Republic as we find it today. The work has been carefully prepared, and will prove useful to men both in public and private life.

BUSY BEE. By the Author of "The Great Birthday." New-York: POTT, YOUNG & CO.

Among the many books for children that are now being published few will be found that are more charmingly written than this. It is an account of a little girl of four or five years of age, who has the very common childish fault of mischevious usefulness, and the mishaps she meets with in her experiments are told in such a pleasant manner that the book will find many friends, and its heroine many imitators, we fear, among the young people.

MY HEALTH. By F. C. BURNAND. Boston: ROBERTS BROTHERS.

The author of this work has acquired a reputation as a "funny man;" and though the present volume is not equal to *Happy Thoughts*—his most successful work—yet it will amply repay in genuine merriment any one who will devote a spare half hour to it.

OVARIAN TUMORS. By E. RANDOLPH PEASLEE, M. D. New-York: D. APPLETON & CO.

Dr. Peaslee's exhaustive essay on this subject is intended entirely for the use of the medical profession. The form of disease of which he writes is becoming, from our unhealthy mode of living, far too prevalent in this country, and no physician in good general practice should allow himself to remain uninformed concerning its various phases, and of the most improved methods of treating it.

HINTS ON DRESS. By ETHEL C. GALE. New-York, G. P. PUTNAM & SONS.

There are few subjects on which American women consider themselves better informed than on that of dress, and to many, Miss Gale's assumption of the part of teacher will be resented by a more or less honest indifference to whatever she may say. In spite of this, we are bound to admit that her book is very cleverly written, and that it contains many suggestions which, if accepted and carried out, would conduce to the happiness of those written of by adding to their personal attractiveness.

A HAND-BOOK OF CHEMICAL TECHNOLOGY. By RUDOLF WAGNER, Ph. D. (Translated by WILLIAM CROOKES, F.R.S.) New-York: D. APPLETON & CO.

It would be difficult to overestimate the value of this work to all manufacturers, as its range is wide enough to include subjects as diverse in character as the smelting of iron and the preserving of milk. Between these two extremes, numerous processes of manufacture are considered, all with careful scientific accuracy, and in each the details of the late inventions and methods of working are explained by the aid of numerous illustrations.

Books Received.

—*Reports on Observations of Encke's Comet, During Its Return in 1871.* By ASAPH HALL and WILLIAM HARKNESS, Professors of Mathematics, U. S. N. Washington: Government Printing Office.

—*Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis.* By MEREDITH CLYMER, M. D. Philadelphia: LINDSAY & BLAKISTON.

—*Christ Is All.* By STEPHEN H. TYNG, D. D. (Ninth thousand.) New-York: Protestant Episcopal Society for the Promotion of Evangelical Knowledge.

—*Packington Parish.* By M. A. PAUL. New-York: The National Temperance Society.

—*The Athenæum,* (a collection of part-songs.) By A. C. BURNAP and Dr. W. T. WETMORE. New-York: J. W. SCHERMERHORN & CO.

—*The Fourth Music Reader.* By JULIUS EICHBERG and others. Boston: GINN & BROTHERS.

—*Song Life.* By PHILIP PHILLIPS. New-York: HARPER & BROTHERS.

—*The Vegetable World.* Adapted from the work of LOUIS FIGUIER. New-York: D. APPLETON & CO.

—*A Manual of Pottery and Porcelain.* By JOHN H. TREADWELL. New-York: G. P. PUTNAM & CO.

—*The World of Anecdote.* By EDWIN PAXTON HOOD. Philadelphia: J. B. LIPPINCOTT & CO.

—*History of the Missions of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions to the Oriental Churches.* By RUFUS ANDERSON, D. D. In two volumes. Boston: Congregational Publishing Society.

—*The City of God and the Church-makers.* By R. ABBEY. New-York: HURD & HOUGHTON.

—*Harry Delaware.* By MATHILDE ESTVAN. New-York: G. P. PUTNAM & SONS.

—*Contributions to Molecular Physics in the Domain of Radiant Heat.* By JOHN TYNDALL, LL. D. New-York: D. APPLETON & CO.

—*A Commentary on the Holy Scriptures.* (The Psalms, by CARL B. MOLL, D. D. Translated by Rev. CHARLES A. BRIGGS and others.) New-York: SCRIBNER, ARMSTRONG & CO.

—*The Treasures of the Earth.* By WILLIAM JONES. New-York: G. P. PUTNAM & SONS.

—*The Higher Ministry of Nature.* By JOHN R. LEIFCHILD, A. M. New-York: G. P. PUTNAM & SONS.

—*The Fire-Fighters.* By Mrs. J. E. MCCONAUGHY. New-York: The National Temperance Society.

—*The General Statutes of the State of New-York, for the Year 1872.* Albany: WEED, PARSONS & CO.

—*Within the Maze.* By Mrs. HENRY D. WOOD. Philadelphia: T. B. PETERSON & BROTHERS.

—*New Map of the White Mountains,* with guide, (1872.)

—*Fifteen Years of Prayer.* By S. IRENÆUS PRIME. New-York: SCRIBNER, ARMSTRONG & CO.

—*How to Educate Yourself.* By GEORGE CARY EGGLESTON. New-York: G. P. PUTNAM & CO. (Putnam's Hand-book Series.)

—*Kaloolah. Adventures of Jonathan Romer, of Nantucket.* By W. S. MAYO, M. D. New-York: G. P. PUTNAM & SONS.

—*The Life and Public Services of Hon. Henry Wilson.* By Hon. THOMAS RUSSELL, and Rev. ELIAS NASON. Boston: B. R. RUSSELL.

—*Olive Varcoe.* By FRANCIS DERRICK. Boston: LORING.

—*Concord Days.* By A. BRONSON ALCOTT. Boston: ROBERTS BROTHERS.

—*A Waiting Race.* By EDMUND YATES. New-York: D. APPLETON & CO.

—*Adventures of a Marquis.* By ALEXANDER DUMAS. Philadelphia: T. B. PETERSON & BROTHERS.

—*The Lives of Gen. U. S. Grant and Henry Wilson.* Philadelphia: T. B. PETERSON & BROTHERS.

—*The Married Belle.* By JULIA P. SMITH. New-York: G. W. CARLETON & CO.

—*The Young Declaimer.* By CHARLES NORTHEND. New-York: A. S. BARNES & CO.

—*Faustina.* Translated from the German of IDA, Countess Hahn-Hahn. New-York: G. W. CARLETON & CO.

—*Colton's New Introductory Geography.* New-York: SHELDON & CO.

—*Monteith's Comprehensive Geography.* New-York and Chicago: A. S. BARNES & CO.

—*Colton's Common School Geography.* New-York: SHELDON & CO.

—*Eva's Engagement Ring.* By MARGARET E. WILMER. New-York: National Temperance Society.

—*Memoirs of a Huguenot Family.* Translated from the autobiography of Rev. James Fontaine by ANN MAURY. New-York: G. P. PUTNAM & SONS.

The Boston fire is to receive literary immortality, as a complete account of it has been written by "Carleton," the war correspondent of the Boston *Journal,* and is now in course of publication by Shepard & Gill. Hammett Billings has furnished a number of graphic illustrations, drawn by him on the night the fire occurred, and the whole is likely to prove a highly realistic work.

Marriage of an Old Couple in Vermont.

From the Rutland Herald, Nov. 27.

William Edwards, of Jay, who is almost ninety-five years old, married a woman of seventy, a few days ago. This old man was one of Wellington's soldiers, and was twice wounded at Waterloo, yet he is very hearty and apparently well, and has been an inveterate smoker for almost eighty-two years. His grandfather was 104 when he died, his great-grandfather was 114, but he regards his father as having been cut off in youth, as he died when only sixty-seven years old. Mr. Edwards intends to make a trip to London next Summer, to claim a bounty due to British soldiers over sixty-one years, which, with accrued interest, will amount to near $5,000.

Failure of a Bank at Wallkill.

From the Middletown Press, Nov. 27.

The doors of the Wallkill National Bank are closed, but beyond that fact, and that the directors are in session investigating the condition of the affairs of the institution, but little can be stated with positive certainty. We learn from the directors that they are entirely in the dark as to the extent or nature of their losses. The cashier, Mr. Horton, has been absent since Monday, and has not been heard from by them during that time, and he alone understands the accounts of the institution. It seems the teller, Mr. A. T. Slauson, on Monday and Tuesday paid out money on checks as rapidly as it was deposited, and by Tuesday noon, the deposits being exhausted, the bank was compelled to suspend. The directors estimate the losses of the bank at somewhere from $50,000 to $100,000. The capital of the bank was $175,000; the deposits have been decreasing for years, and latterly they have averaged about $70,000. We learn that for some time past there has been a growing distrust in regard to this institution, on the part of a few far-seeing citizens; yet the stock kept up above par, and there were parties who were not altogether pleased with its management, who would not have sold their stock yesterday for less than 112. Several of these stockholders now say they will hold the Board personally responsible for their loss, as the directors should have been more strict in their personal requirements of officers. Stock gambling on the part of one of the officials is generally assigned as the cause of the failure.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATIONS.

The establishment far and wide throughout this country of Young Men's Christian Associations, with their combined social and religious characteristics, is one of the most important movements of our age. Little more than twenty years have elapsed since this movement was inaugurated, and now its great principle permeates the length and breadth of the land, from Maine to Florida, from the Atlantic to the Pacific. The principle of these Associations, however, is not of American origin. It had been at work in England for seven years before it was introduced into this country. Nor was it, in England, the result of the deliberations of men of mature judgment and experience. It was initiated by one very young man of strong religious tendencies, and from his humble but earnest efforts the powerful organizations which now exist in America and Europe have undoubtedly sprung. In 1842, one George Williams entered the service of the well-known dry-goods house of Hitchcock & Co., of St. Paul's Church-yard, (a firm of which he is now the senior partner,) as a clerk. He was very young, having only just completed the term of his apprenticeship in a provincial town. To his great sorrow, he found himself among eighty young associates who manifested no signs whatever of religious feeling, the majority exhibiting an utter indifference to all such considerations, and many of them leading very profligate lives. He was at once fired with the noble ambition of bringing his fellow-clerks to a proper sense of their position and duties; but for some time he found the prevailing indifference too formidable a fortress for him to assail successfully alone. He says that for two years all he could do was to pray for assistance; and at the end of that time the assistance came in the shape of a like-minded companion. Now he felt he could begin his mission. One by one, they won the confidence of their fellow-clerks by assiduous kindness. One and then another was asked to join them in their evening prayers, and they soon succeeded in converting several and persuading them to join their little company. They then applied to Mr. Hitchcock to specially set aside a room in the establishment for their use, a request which he cheerfully granted. He did more. He joined them in the great work they had set themselves, and, by his example and more material aid, he manifested his warm interest in the movement till the day of his death, many years afterward. Mr. W. D. Owen, the principal partner in another large dry-goods firm, was struck by Mr. Williams' success, and inaugurated a similar movement among his own employes. On the 6th of June, a meeting of the clerks of both houses was held in St. Paul's Church-yard, at which it was determined to do something to introduce the matter to the consideration of other houses, and before they separated it was decided to form a "Society for Improving the Spiritual Condition of Young Men Engaged in the Drapery and Other Trades." The name of Young Men's Christian Association was adopted, and a committee of management was appointed. Work was at once begun, and in a few months the Society numbered 160 young men among its members, and a branch was established in the western part of the city. From that time the movement spread rapidly. Branches were established in different quarters of London, and in the leading provincial cities; and in a few years sister Associations were formed in Europe, America, and Australia. There are now nearly 800 Associations in Europe, with nearly 30,000 members.

But it is in America, and especially in New-York City, that the principle of Young Men's Christian Associations has found its greatest development. The American nature, and the peculiar construction of American society, have contributed much to the result. In the old country homesteads, as soon as the lads of the family approach manhood, they begin to cast about to think of the most likely place for them to prosecute a successful career in life. Young America is not stay at home like young England and the other nations of the whole world. He says: "My father and brothers are here. There is no room for me in this village. I must go elsewhere." And elsewhere he goes, with a few dollars in his pocket, and his father's blessing. He naturally finds his way to some great centre of population, such as New-York, Chicago, Philadelphia, Boston and Baltimore. He is among strangers. He finds society far more exclusive than in his own native village. His salary, totally inadequate to the cost of ordinary living, compels him to seek a boarding-house where numbers of other young men are herded together. Others share with him his room, even his bed. He can afford neither fire or gas. His father's teachings have made saloons and other vicious places more than distasteful to him. Where then is he to pass his evenings? There is only one thing for him to do—to enroll himself a member of the local Young Men's Christian Association; and he does it. It is not surprising then that America has far surpassed Europe in the number of these institutions which she can boast, and in having twice the number of members. According to the last published report of the annual Conventions of the Associations—that for 1870—there were in May, 1871, 774 Associations in this country, numbering 59,123 members, and having buildings and building funds of the value of $1,846,501. The report for the last year has not yet been published, but it is understood that the year was one of unusual prosperity for the Associations, and brought a large increase of members. And it must be remembered, too, that the work of these Associations was sadly crippled during the war, in many cases suspended altogether. At the annual Convention held at Albany in 1866, only sixty-seven Associations out of the 182 formerly in existence were reported as having survived the war.

To Montreal, in Canada, belongs the honor of having organized the first Young Men's Christian Association. This was in December, 1851. Boston immediately followed the example, and New-York City was not far behind. As might naturally be supposed, the Empire City Association soon led the way in power and numbers. The large population of the City, its metropolitan position, its great attraction to young men seeking a career in life, and the high social influence of those who were governing the Association and devoting their energies and wealth to it, could not fail to quickly place it far ahead of its sister institutions. There was more material. The natural aggregate of young men in the native population was and is every year largely added to by new comers from all parts of the Union, all young unmarried men, till they now form, it is computed, forty-six per cent. of the entire male population of the City.

The New-York Young Men's Christian Association was organized on the 30th of June, 1852. Its first location was in the Stuyvesant Institute, on Broadway, and in less than a year it had 1,000 members. Again and again its rapid growth compelled the Association to change its quarters, but from its earliest days the great ambition of its founders and directors was to erect a permanent building of their own. The carrying out of this intention was, of course, delayed by the war; but in November, 1865, it was determined that the time had come when it could and must be done, and a committee was appointed to report a suitable location and plan for the proposed building, an estimate of its cost, and a scheme for raising the money. All was arranged, funds came in freely, and on the 31st October, 1868, the corner-stone of the new building was laid. In thirteen months the splendid pile of building at the corner of Twenty-third-street and Fourth-avenue, so well known to New-Yorkers, was completed at a cost of $487,000, including $142,000, the purchase-money of the land, and was at once thrown open to the members of the Association.

The leading feature of the institution is, of course, to provide an attractive place of resort where young men can pass their evenings pleasantly and rationally, and have every opportunity of joining any day in the week in religious exercises. Any respectable and well-behaved young man is welcomed to the reception and reading rooms, and, if he be a member of some Protestant, evangelical church, can join the Association. There are four classes of membership—active, associate, contributing, [illegible] over forty [illegible] &c.) and life. Active and associate members, with a full ticket, pay $5 per annum; contributing members pay $8 per annum; life members pay $100 at once. But the work of the Association embraces many branches of detail which offer special advantages for young men. In the first place there is an Invitation Committee, whose duty it is to circulate information concerning the Association, its objects and privileges, among young men, to distribute cards of invitation to strangers, in the streets, on the cars, and in public assemblages. Then there is the Reception Committee, some of whose members are present every evening to receive strangers, explain the workings of the Association, and to show them over the building; to welcome the members, to make themselves personally acquainted with them, and give them every information they may seek. The Employment Committee does much valuable work, making it its business to find situations for any worthy and industrious young men who may apply to them for their aid. The Boarding-house Committee make a point of finding out and placing on their list any boarding-houses offering a desirable home for young men; recommending those which have vacancies to their new members, and to young men from other parts of the country who may be temporarily sojourning in the City. The Committee feel, however, that useful as is their labor in one respect, it does not and cannot reduce the cost of living. To meet this great drawback, they suggest the erection of apartment buildings, to be for the sole use of young unmarried men, and they assert that such a scheme is perfectly feasible, and would considerably reduce the individual expenditure of their young men. Mr. Stewart is going to try the experiment for the sewing girls of New-York. Why, then, should not the young men have a like chance of saving a little out of the pittance they earn, and at the same time own more comfortable and convenient apartments than those they are generally compelled to put up with? The Committee, in their last report, very properly "request that this matter receive the serious and early attention" of the directors of the Association. The Committee for the Visitation of the Sick speaks for itself. Such a body, ministering as they do to the physical and religious needs of young men who fall ill and have no friends and relatives to look after them and cheer them, cannot fail to confer incalculable benefits. The Literary Society, which meets once a week, encourages the members to take part in debates, and to exercise themselves in declamation and public reading.

Again, the Association has several classes of instruction, conducted by competent professors, to which members with full tickets are admitted free. German, French, book-keeping, and writing classes are held three evenings in the week; Spanish and Italian two evenings, and vocal music on Saturday evening. The evenings are so arranged that members can attend all the classes once or twice in the week. The library contains between four and five thousand volumes of instructive and entertaining books, and the reading-room is liberally supplied with all the daily and weekly papers, both secular and religious, and with every variety of foreign and domestic magazines and periodicals. Every Winter two courses of lectures on scientific and popular subjects are given in the great hall of the Association, which is capable of accommodating over 1,500 persons. These lectures are free to all members, and are very largely attended. The first course for the present season is already arranged. It includes: "Romance of Sound," by Prof. Pepper; "The Old English Ballads," by Moses Coit Taylor; "Orators and Oratory," by Daniel Dougherty; "Parasites," by Prof. John C. Dalton; "What I Know About Children," by Rev. Edward Eggleston; "Shakespeare's Clowns," by George Vandenhoff; "Physical Geography, as Affecting National Character and Destiny," by ex-Gov. Henry A. Wise; and "Cannibals," by Col. Thomas Knox. Surely this is a series of entertainments sufficiently varied and attractive. The lectures cannot fail to interest young men, and to contribute largely to the general attractiveness of the Association for them. And then, there are daily prayer-meetings, Bible classes, &c., and on Sunday, a regular succession of religious exercises.

By way of amusement, young men are allowed to play chess and checkers in the parlors. But a still greater boon to the members is the splendid gymnasium, an apartment 50 by 70 feet, and 22 feet high, and provided with bars, trapeze, swings, ropes, ladders, and every appurtenance of a first-class gymnasium. This affords the members not only amusement, but an opportunity of indulging in athletic exercise, so necessary to them all, especially to those whose occupation is a sedentary one. On Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday evenings a skilled professor of gymnastics is in attendance and gives lessons to the members. The gymnasium is, however, open every evening, and always has a large number of patrons. About 2,000 members constantly avail themselves of its health-giving advantages.

Here is an institution which presents a variety of privileges and advantages to young men which they cannot find elsewhere, and which they can obtain for the moderate sum of $5 a year—less than ten cents to put aside every week out of their wages; an institution to which they are welcomed as friends, not as mere members or visitors; where they receive every encouragement to fight the battle of life nobly, care and assistance in sickness, and advice and sympathy in misfortune. The six thousand members whose names are now on the roll of the Association should be doubled, trebled, and quadrupled. The Association has already four branches—one in Grand-street, one in the Bowery, one at Yorkville, and one at Harlem. There is ample scope for twenty of them.

THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

Decreased Production of Certain Staples—The Cause—Price of Labor.

From the Honolulu Gazette, Oct. 30.

The total of the staple productions of this Kingdom for the present year will undoubtedly fall short of that of last year, and probably that of the previous year, 1870. The export of sugar for the first nine months of this year fell short of that of the previous year by 3,405,390 pounds. If, therefore, we consider the fact that the principal exports of sugar during the last quarter of the year come from that produced on Maui, and that on that island the principal damage has been done by drought, we will be forced to anticipate a still further decrease of the sugar exportation of 1872 from that of 1871, which was nearly 3,000,000 pounds greater than the export of 1870, which amounted to 18,783,639 pounds. It is probable that the total exports for this year will fall short of that of 1870 by about 1,000,000 pounds. We have been informed by some of the agents of plantations here, that men have recently been engaged to labor for $8 per month and found, and when engaged for one year are given an advance of from $20 to $30; when engaged for two years as high as $70 or $80, or nearly one year's wages, have been given in advance.

The rice crop this year will, we are informed, be greater than that of last year. The export of rice and paddy for the nine months ending Sept. 30, shows an increase in the former of 89,886 pounds, in the latter of 17,147 pounds over that of last year.

There have been for several years past a few bales of excellent sea island cotton produced here, and it was anticipated by some that this industry might grow into importance. This year there have been exported about 10,000 pounds, which, however, more properly belongs to the crop of 1871. No encouragement is felt by those who have tried to cultivate cotton, from the fact that the army worm has destroyed a large portion of the young plants.

The coffee export so far this year has fallen considerably short of that of last year. The prospect is that, at the end of the year, the receipts from the coffee-growing districts will not make up the deficit. The other staple exports will not materially differ from those of the previous year. So far as we are aware, the short production of certain staples this year is owing to the same causes which are liable to injure, and do some years injure, crops of other agricultural countries, and a temporary check, caused almost entirely by natural causes, should not make men despondent for the future.

The Coyote—A Lively Description of a Strange Beast.

From the Georgetown (Col.) Miner, Nov. 21.

The coyote is an inhabitant of the north and south-west of the United States and Mexico, it is found from Mexico to the Saskatchewan. It is from 35 to 40 inches long, with a tail large and bushy, about 15 inches long, with large ears, a sharp, fox-like muzzle, four toes on each foot, and on the fore feet a sharp claw on the inside, two inches above the ground attached to the rudimentary thumb. In color it is usually of a dull, yellowish gray, with black cloudings, the under parts of a dirty white. It is very fleet on foot, and can outrun almost every other animal in the same range. Naturalists call it Canis latravis, or Lyciscus latravis, meaning the thieving wolf—a fit name for this stealing rogue.

We lately saw an article in the Evans *Journal,* by J. W. Steele, giving an account of the coyote. He differs from most naturalists, in making him slow of foot. An old pioneer informs us, that like all the wolf and fox tribes, they are fleet of foot, but be this as it may, they are remarkable for their cunning, and thieving propensities. He, in common with all his tribe, eats almost anything that comes in his way. A number of them will sometimes attack a lonely buffalo, and after dogging and molesting him for days, together will wound him and bring him to the ground. He is fond of eggs, and of birds, and by his ingenuity makes out to capture them. But the great business of his life is to steal, he will steal everything that comes in his way.

Mr. Steele says he will gnaw the twisted lariat from the pony's neck, and drag away the saddle and chew it up beyond recognition by its owner. He will enter into the open barrack window and steal the accoutrements from the soldier's bed-post, and his shoes from under his pillow. He will walk backward and drag a dry hide a mile from where he found it. It would seem that he does not steal these things for food, but he steals as some men do, because he is a thief by nature. His howl, or bark, is very peculiar, and he keeps it up all night, to the great discomfort of the campers. These animals have their homes only on the plains and open prairies. The coyote figures largely in the legends of the old pioneers, who crossed the plains before the age of railroads. But like the Indian, the elk, and the buffalo, he is fast disappearing.

RAILROAD FIENDS.

Remarkable Escape from Great Disasters in Connecticut—Repeated Attempts to Throw Trains from the Track—Arrest of an Accused Man.

From the Hartford Times, Nov. 27.

The guilty wretch who, on Monday night, placed heavy obstructions, four times in succession, on the Hartford and Springfield road, near Enfield, with intent to throw different trains off the track, was arrested on Tuesday, a short distance this side of Springfield. He gave the name of Horace Blakeslee, and claimed to belong to Boston. He has lately worked, as a printer, in New-Haven, where he says he was born. He has also worked in Springfield. He is about fifty-three years of age. His villainous and repeated attempts at the destruction of freight and passenger trains were made out of revenge, for being put off the cars at Warehouse Point. This was on the sunset train up from this city, which train he entered, in an intoxicated condition, and inclined to be rude and insulting, at Windsor Locks, and refused to pay more than fifteen cents fare. This payment only took him to Warehouse Point, and there he was forcibly put off.

His first attempt was on the next train down—the 7 o'clock express-train—full of passengers going to New-York. He placed a pile of heavy ties across the track at a point near the Enfield Bridge, where the road passes along an embankment, only a few feet from the river. The design evidently was to throw the train down the embankment and into the Connecticut. Fortunately the watchfulness of the engineer, and the instantaneous operation of the useful modern air-brake, enabled him to stop the train without a crash.

This wicked attempt was not enough. While the express-train was waiting to clear the track, the 6½ accommodation-train up from this city came along, and found a second pile of ties a short distance north of this place, and on the same track that the express had just passed over. The scoundrel had gone along and repeated his attempt. Reaching Thompsonville the conductor telegraphed Superintendent Davidson in this city, that there were obstructions on the track just south of Thompsonville. The dispatch was instantly received, but not until the evening express, full of passengers, had left the depot here. Mr. Davidson instantly telegraphed to Windsor Locks to stop this train, but it went thundering by that station while the telegram was being received; too promptly on time to permit of the warning signal. The engine went on, and hit a railroad tie and a post—throwing off the former and carrying along the latter. It protruded one side and caused a peculiar motion, and the engineers slackened speed, so that on reaching Thompsonville Depot the post hit the platform, and threw off the engine and tender, at a distance of 100 feet from the point of contact. The strain unloosed a rail, and this threw off the baggage and drawing-room cars, which ran a considerable distance jolting along the ground. The engineer and firemen remained at their places, and nobody was hurt. A train from Springfield was sent down to take along the passengers in case of delay. The disarranged train was adjusted as soon as possible, the Springfield train not being used, and signal men were sent down the track to warn an oncoming freight-train from this city. They met a man walking up the track, but said nothing to him. After passing him, they found a third lot of obstructions on the track. By their signals they saved the freight-train.

A wrecking-train had now started out from this city, by Mr. Davidson's direction, amply equipped with men, jackscrews, and tackle, and headed for the scene. After crossing the Warehouse Point Bridge, they came upon nine different ties, which had been freshly placed across the track at different places. The rascal meant to make thorough work of it, and to have wrecked four trains if possible. The excitement around Thompsonville now became intense. Fortunately for the villain he was not recognized, or he would have been summarily dealt with. Hard work succeeded in restoring everything to rights, with some delay of trains; and then began the hunt for the rogue.

He was found as above stated, next day. He had apparently stopped in Thompsonville over night. Deputy Sheriff Lord, of Thompsonville, acting with Superintendent Davidson, was the party who found him, this side of Springfield. He professed to know nothing of the crime, but his boots, being taken off and brought to the region where the ties had been taken from piles along the road, were found to fit exactly the tracks of one man going north, and who had gone from the track at various places to these heaps of ties. A peculiar arrangement of nails in the heels also answered exactly to those on the prisoner's boots. He is a rough-looking customer of medium height, considerably tanned by exposure, and wears a black felt hat, nearly new, a short dark coat, and dark pantaloons with wide stripes. He is somewhat bald, too, although his "back hair" is worn at some length. A peculiar feature of his face is that his left eye does not look straight ahead, but outward.

Narrow Escape of an Albany Express Train—A Boy Who Wanted to See a Smash Up.

From the Hartford Times, Nov. 27.

Conductor Marsh's train, from Albany for Springfield, on Tuesday, fortunately escaped destruction by the mere accident of a bit of decayed wood. As the road nears Chester, about two miles west, it passes through a succession of sharp curves cut around the mountain spurs, and twice crosses the Westfield River, here a big and brawling brook. The bridges are both flat, uncovered, deck-bridges, and the track turns one of the most abrupt curves but a short distance before it strikes the bridge furthest west, known as "the upper deck." As Marsh's train stormed down the ravine, Tuesday morning, the engineer caught sight, the moment he turned the curve, of an obstacle of some sort just before the bridge. There was no chance to stop, and on the train dashed. By a providential kindness the obstruction, which was a block of wood wedged between the ties, was rotten at the heart, and split as the pilot struck it. Half sunk to the road-bed, harmless; the other half was carried several rods by the engine, causing an uneasy hop in its movements, but not throwing it from the track. The train proceeded on its eastern way.

As soon as it reached Springfield, Mr. Marsh reported the matter to Superintendent Russell, who at once dispatched to the locality Detective Crabtree, a veteran in the service of the Company. Mr. Crabtree took the next train, the lightning express for Chester, and arriving there, enlisted as aids, Sheriff Gammell and Freight Agent Cone, to guide his search. Every man who had been seen coming down the track, on or near the track, that morning, was found and examined.

Finally, catching the track of one suspected person, Mr. Crabtree climbed the northern mountain to the cider-mill of Otis Waite, where he found at work Willy Clark, a youth of nineteen years, whom he began to question as to his having been on the railroad track in the morning. At first the boy denied having been near the railroad; but upon being pressed, he owned that he had been to visit A. C. Knox in a steam saw-mill, and in doing so had crossed the railroad. In his anxiety to prove that he had not been near the scene of the accident, he told how he went over to the shoddy-mill building, just below the point. The detective insisted on his going over the journey with him, and the falsity of his story was speedily made manifest when they reached the shoddy-mill and it was proved that Clark had not been there that day, but had been seen on the opposite, the north side of the river.

Then, when the Sheriff said, "Billy, you know what we're after?" he answered, "Yes, I do; I did put that stick on the bridge." The boy was then accompanied to the spot, and made to show how he disposed the block of wood. After he had fixed it he said he went up into the woods to watch the result, and after the train passed, he went to the place of his employment. When asked what motive he had for such a deed, he said simply that he wanted to see how it would work—that is, he was simply curious to witness the horrible crash and slaughter of a railway train, crowded with passengers, hurled down a precipice fifty feet to the water and rocks below, of which he had read and heard in many a newspaper. Willy Clark is a smooth-faced, innocent-looking, steady boy, and it is hard to conceive how he could ever have contemplated so fearful a work. He does not appear to appreciate its enormity. The boy's home is in West Springfield, and he has been absent therefrom for some two months. His father, it is said, is in the employ of the Connecticut River Railroad, and an uncle is employed by the Boston and Albany Road as a bridge repairer. He was examined at Chester, Mass., today, before Justice Granger, for obstructing the railroad track, pleaded guilty, and was ordered to give bail in the sum of $20,000 for his appearance before the Superior Court at Springfield.

Attempt to Throw a Train from the Track in Nevada.

From the Virginia City (Nev.) Enterprise, Nov. 21.

The outgoing train from this city, Gold Hill, and Carson for Reno, on Tuesday evening, when within a mile and a half of Washoe City, about 11½ o'clock, ran upon obstructions placed upon the track. The engineer discovered something piled up, and signaled "down brakes," and reversed the engine, but the train was too near to escape a collision. It was ascertained, on stopping, that five telegraph-poles had been placed across the track, two of which were crushed, and the rest thrown off by the cow-catcher. Although the night was clear, in a hasty survey of the surrounding country, no man could be seen. The object of the man or men in placing the obstructions upon the track is therefore left to conjecture. Some think the object was robbery, as three large sacks of coin were taken on the train at Carson. Had the sacks been filled with gold, they would have contained about $30,000 each, but they were filled with half dollars, and all the three held was only $3,000. Had the train been thrown from the track, it would have been wrecked in a ditch below the embankment and the result would have been the loss of many lives.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, NOV. 29, 1872.

Amusements This Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—LES HUGUENOTS, (Italian Opera.)—Mme. Lucca, Signor Vizzani.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.—ROUND THE CLOCK.—Mrs. John Wood, Miss Emma Howson, Mr. John Brougham.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.—THE MERRY WIVES OF WINDSOR.—Mr. Charles Fisher, Miss Fanny Davenport.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—ROMEO AND JULIET—Miss Neilson, Mr. J. W. Wallack, Mr. Wheelock.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—OUR AMERICAN COUSIN—Mr. Sothern, Miss K. Fogers.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.—AGNES—Miss Agnes Ethel, Miss Emily Mestayer, Mr. D. H. Harkins.

TERRACE GARDEN THEATRE.—LUCREZIA BORGIA, (German Opera.)—Mme. Lichtmay and company.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—ALADDIN—Miss Lydia Thompson, Mr. Harry Beckett.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE AND CURIOSITIES—Afternoon and evening.

BARNUM'S.—MUSEUM, MENAGERIE, and HIPPODROME. Day and evening.

BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE.—ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY—Dan Bryant, Seymour, Reed.

ST. JAMES THEATRE.—SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS—Birch, Wambold, Backus and others.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA-HOUSE.—VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

ASSOCIATION HALL.—LECTURE by George MacDonald. Subject—"Robert Burns."

IRVING HALL.—BILLIARD MATCH between Cyrille Dion and John Deery.

The New-York Times.

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New-York City.

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The persons who have been "managing" Mr. GREELEY during the past few months permitted the public to know yesterday, for the first time, that the distinguished journalist's life is in great danger. Hitherto these persons have been assuring the public that Mr. GREELEY was "only a little prostrated," and one of them, in a flippant conversation which he allowed to be published, coolly said that he had seen Mr. GREELEY quite as bad when a wrong proof was brought to him, and that he was only "in the dumps." If anything could increase the sympathy which everybody will feel for Mr. GREELEY in his sad illness, it would be the reflection that he is surrounded with the most selfish and unfeeling friends which any man has had since the days of Job. Having ruined him politically, they now think it necessary to deceive the public as to the true state of his health, lest the *Tribune* may be still further injured. We can only hope that the natural strength of Mr. GREELEY'S constitution, and the advantages of a temperate life, may enable him to recover from the shock which overwork and an excessive strain on his nervous system have occasioned. His speech-making tours during the campaign must have been a heavy tax upon his physical resources, and the mortification of his defeat, after the confident predictions of the Fentons and others who had possession of his confidence, doubtless helped to bring about his present collapse. We cordially wish him better health and wiser friends, but we much fear that his condition is far more serious than the public are allowed to suppose.

The *Tribune* is meanwhile proving more and more clearly every day that in losing Mr. GREELEY, even temporarily, it loses all that won for it respect or power. Mr. GREELEY *is* the *Tribune*—it is a thing of shreds and patches without him, and we need not be surprised that the proprietors have been so anxious to keep the fact of the editor's illness from the public knowledge. It will be remembered that when Pennsylvania elected HARTRANFT in October, and thus sounded the death-knell of Greeleyism, Mr. GREELEY'S "manager" came out and declared that his candidate was now on "the home-stretch," and that nothing on earth could prevent his success in November. Yesterday, he published a letter in which it is announced that "GRANT is no more President now than BUCHANAN was when Georgia asserted her power," and that the "people did not vote for GREELEY principally because he did not go against the money-making power." This stupendous nonsense is printed by the present "editor" of the *Tribune* on the first page of the paper, headed in large type, "Results of the Campaign." On the editorial page of the same paper, there is an article worthy of TOM PAINE or VOLTAIRE. Probably no journal in existence is so utterly dependent on the life of one man as the *Tribune* is upon Mr. GREELEY, who created it, and without whom it would only be a name.

Since the election, most of the tub-thumpers associated with the "Liberal Democratic" fraud have subsided, and comparative peace has prevailed. TILTON, COCHRANE, and the other reformers (social and political) have not yet found brass enough to make a public appearance. But the undaunted ETHAN ALLEN, who foretold a bloody revolution in case of Gen. GRANT'S re-election, has once more brought his "clarion voice" to the front. He expresses the opinion that everything is all right, and that he thinks it will be, and by "be in order to send every Liberal Republican again to his proper place." It seems to us that this job has been pretty effectually done already, the only trouble being that "blowers" of the Ethan Allen type never know their proper places. ALLEN is likewise of opinion that his candidate was misrepresented "by the miserable gadflies that skim over the sound and healthy flesh of the body to find some festering pimple to assail and feed upon." Mr. ALLEN may hanker after pimples, as he did after boiled crow, but his nasty tastes are not shared by many persons. We ought to be thankful, however, that in his present manifesto ALLEN does not propose to swallow us alive, and says not a word about blood, so that there is some prospect of his changing his mind about that revolution.

A good many persons must be suffering under the daily infliction of bad coffee, if we may judge from the number of letters we have received since the publication of our article on the subject the other day. Bad coffee is one of the ills of life which it is desirable to get rid of if we can, and some of our correspondents profess to point out the way. We have not been able to find room for their communications during the week, but on Sunday next we shall print a selection from them, and we hope that housekeepers may be able to glean a useful hint or two from the suggestions therein offered.

Affairs in France appear to be rapidly tending to a crisis, and it is evident that in some way the questions which are disturbing the country must be brought to a speedy decision. There was an exciting session of the Assembly yesterday, caused by a motion of M. DUFAURE, Minister of Justice, for the appointment of a committee to draw up a law regulating public powers, and prescribing the condition of ministerial responsibility, but he met with a defeat, and was able to gain only the small boon of an adjournment. The Assembly adjourned under great excitement, and the temper of the body as developed yesterday is such that it is impossible to say what a day may bring forth. There are ominous signs of irritation in Paris, and the situation appears exceedingly grave. But critical as matters seem, there is no reason as yet to conclude that a disruption of the present Government can be effected. There is little chance, apparently, that in any event the Monarchists can gain anything from the disputes which seem to have been carefully nursed in their interest.

Salaries—A Comparison.

The estimates of expenditures of the various departments of our City Government for the coming year, published in yesterday's TIMES, furnish an interesting subject of contemplation for tax-payers. They will gather from it a tolerably good idea of the liberality—some might call it the extravagance—of their late masters, the Tammany Ring. The items of salaries paid to the clerks of the different departments, are especially worthy of examination, and, as the subject of salaries of United States officials of various grades is now attracting public attention, it may be instructive to draw a comparison between the sums paid annually to public servants in this City, and those paid in Washington and elsewhere. It will be made very clear by this comparison, either that the salaries paid by our City Government are exorbitantly high, or that those paid by the United States and State Governments are parsimoniously mean. Truth will probably be found to lie midway, and justice and sound policy will dictate an intermediate scale of salaries between the two.

In contrasting the salaries and emoluments of United States officials with those of this City, we find the following remarkable state of facts: The President's salary, the highest paid by the Federal Government, is $25,000. In this City, the offices of Sheriff, County Clerk, Register, Corporation Counsel, and Corporation Attorney, are either of them worth more than the salary of the President—several of them two or three times as much. Even a Coroner is as liberally paid as the President, for we find the estimated fees of the three Coroners of this City for the coming year set down at $73,000, and they will doubtless exceed that sum. The Vice-President of the United States and the Cabinet officers, receive a salary of $8,000 each, or $7,000 less than the Police Commissioners of this City, $2,000 less than the Superintendent of Police, and $2,000 less than either of our four Dock Commissioners, four Tax Commissioners, Controller, Chamberlain, and other heads of Departments. Chief-Justice CHASE, of the Supreme Court of the United States, receives a salary of $8,500 per annum, or $1,500 less than Police Justice SHANDLEY, Civil Justice QUINN, or any other of the nine Police and nine Civil Justices of this City. The Associate Justices of the United States Supreme Court receive $8,000 per annum, or $7,000 less than we pay to our "Commissioner of Jurors," who has, perhaps, three months' work to do in the year.

But it is said that the expenses of living are higher here than in Washington. Few persons who have resided in both cities will admit this to be so; but conceding it to be true, how does the United States Government pay its employes who are obliged to reside in this City? The Judge of the United States Circuit Court for this District receives a salary of $6,000 a year, or $9,000 less than City Judge BEDFORD, and the latter is allowed two private clerks, at salaries of $1,000 each, while the former is allowed none. The United States District-Judge—Mr. BLATCHFORD—who is compelled to reside in the City, is paid $4,500 a year, or $500 less than JAMES RYAN, the Deputy Clerk of the Court of Special Sessions, and $1,500 less than the Chief Clerk of that Court. The head clerk of the United States Circuit Court in this City gets a salary of $3,500, while the head clerks of our General Sessions, Special Sessions, Superior Court, and Court of Common Pleas get $3,000 each. The first Deputy Clerk of the United States Circuit gets $2,000 per annum, or $500 less than clerks of the lowest grade in either our Superior or Common Pleas Court, and $3,000 less than the first deputy in those Courts. The second Deputy Clerk of the United States Circuit, who has served in that capacity for fifteen years, receives only $1,200 per annum, or $800 less than the messengers in the Clerk's office of our Court of Special Sessions.

Now let us compare the salaries paid here with those paid to public officers in our own State outside the City. And first we find the Governor of the State getting a salary of $4,000 per annum, the same as that paid to the Clerk of our Assistant Board of Aldermen, and $3,500 less than the salary of the Clerk of the Board of Supervisors. The State Controller, Mr. HOPKINS, gets the salary of $2,500 a year, while two Deputy Clerks of our Board of Supervisors get $6,000 each, and the Sergeant-at-Arms of the same Board—Mr. JAMES MCGOWAN—gets $3,000. The Secretary of State and State Treasurer also get $2,500 each, and the Attorney-General $2,000, or $500 less than the third Assistant Clerk to our Board of Aldermen. The Judges of the Court of Appeals, the highest Court in the State, receive a salary of $7,000 each, or $3,000 less than the Judges of the Marine Court of this City, and $8,000 less than the Judges of the Superior and Common Pleas Court, or the Recorder, or City Judge. The Judges of the Supreme Court, outside of this City, get $6,000 a year, while those inside get $15,000. No one will pretend that there is this difference in the expenses of living between New-York and other parts of the State; on the contrary, with the exception of the item of house rent, it costs as much to live in Albany, Poughkeepsie, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, or Binghamton, as it does in New-York.

We do not assume to say that the salaries of Judges of the higher Courts in this City are too large, but it is certain that if they are not too large, then the salaries of United States Judges, and those of our own State outside of the City, are altogether too small. But with regard to the salaries of Judges of our inferior Courts, and of heads of Departments and their subordinates in this City, there is no disputing the fact that they are almost without exception exorbitant. They were nearly all doubled, and in many cases trebled, during the political reign of the Tammany Ring, and the number of employes in all the Departments was increased far beyond the necessities of the public service, and with the sole object of furnishing places to political friends and retainers of the "Ring." The higher the salaries the heavier the assessments which the Ring would feel justified in levying on their employes for political purposes. During the last few years of Ring rule, these assessments often amounted to fifteen and twenty per cent. of the annual salaries of those holding office under the City Government. Now that there is no longer power to enforce the payment of these assessments, the employes of the City can well afford to submit to a reduction of their salaries nearly one-quarter, and then have more money of their own than they had before.

But there should, at all events, be a large reduction in the force employed in nearly every Department, as well as a radical improvement in the character and capacity of the employes. Our Municipal offices, large and small, are nearly all filled today with the appointees of the "Ring," and it is safe to say that three-fourths of them are persons whose education or business capacity would not qualify them to earn one quarter of the salary they are receiving from the City Treasury. If New-York is to continue to pay exorbitant salaries, our citizens have, at least, a right to demand first-class service, and reputable servants in all Departments of the Municipal Government.

Russia and the Jesuits.

It has been currently reported that Russia intends to join Germany and Austria in their crusade against the Jesuits, and the story is creating animated discussion in Europe. The expulsion of the Jesuits from Germany and Austria involves the need of their taking refuge somewhere, and, were they to choose Russia as an asylum, and be tolerated there, the policy of Prince BISMARCK would be likely to be injuriously affected. It is easy to see that Germany must desire the co-operation of Russia, and for Germany, in her present strong position, to desire a thing, is a long step toward its consummation. The Vienna Press declares that there is no doubt whatever on the subject, and that the Government of the Czar will shortly put forth a rescript banishing all Jesuits from the Russian Empire. That the Ministers of the three Emperors have met at Berlin and debated the subject, is generally asserted by the continental journals. That any formal action will be taken by Russia is still doubtful, however, partly because of reasons purely technical, and partly, we may surmise, on the score of national policy.

One important fact seems to have been overlooked, hitherto, in the discussion by the European Press, which is that, strictly speaking, the Jesuits have no existence in Russia at all. The Emperor ALEXANDER I., by a ukase, dated Dec. 20, 1816, suppressed the order in St. Petersburg and at Moscow; and, by a second ukase, dated May 13, 1820, the same monarch abolished the Jesuits in the whole Russian Empire. In these documents it is set forth that the Imperial action was taken on the ground that the Order had been guilty of making proselytes, of greed, of disobedience to the laws, and of violation of hospitality. These ukases have never been rescinded, and consequently the Jesuits have no legal status in Russia, however their presence, under various pleas, or names, may have been permitted or ignored. It follows that the mere enforcement of the ukases of ALEXANDER I. would suffice to complete the adhesion of Russia to the policy of BISMARCK, and that no fresh action on the part of that country would be necessary. But there are considerations that may conflict with this enforcement. The earlier policy of Russia had been favorable to the Jesuits, and whatever the interests of neighbor nations, that policy was always thought by impartial publicists to have been sagacious and far-sighted. It is true that PETER the Great suppressed the Jesuits by Imperial rescript, and that this law was enforced down to a hundred years ago. But when the partition of Poland occurred, and several colleges of the Order of Jesus came under Russian sway in the provinces assigned her, it became a matter of warm debate what to do with them. The Empress CATHARINE was strongly persuaded that her new Polish subjects would be dissatisfied and troublesome were the law of PETER the Great applied to them. Therefore that law was not so applied, and the Jesuits were suffered to remain undisturbed throughout Russian Poland. At the same time, the Empress, as head of the Greek Church, made a decree that no Papal Bull could be applied to her dominions. The Jesuits were thereafter allowed to exercise their propaganda in part of Lithuania, and in Western Russia. Subsequently, in 1782, and influenced, it is said, by her favorite, POTERNKIN, CATHARINE put forth a ukase permitting the Jesuits to appoint a Vicar-General for Russia, who, until the re-establishment at Rome, might act as General of the Order. This privilege was at once seized, and the consequences, as regards the nomination of officials, the establishment of colleges, and other proceedings, were finally recognized by Rome, in the ecclesiastical sense, through the Bull of PIUS VI. The succeeding course of the Emperor, ALEXANDER I., sixteen years later, we have already related.

That the ukases of 1816-20 have been gradually suffered to become inoperative, is assumed by the fact that fresh edicts of the same kind are to be issued. Were the existence of those ukases made evident through their enforcement, substitutes would hardly be canvassed. What consideration Prince BISMARCK and his Austrian ally propose to offer, is so far a matter of conjecture. That they must offer something seems to follow as a matter of course from a situation wherein what is desired will be an obvious profit to themselves, and no particular object to the third party. Russia has no especial fear of the Jesuits, and has usually found it judicious to tolerate, if not to encourage, them. If the Czar is led to displease a portion of his subjects by taking a contrary course, we may take it for granted that he does not so act without a substantial equivalent.

Kitchen vs. Parlor.

The tyranny of "servant-galism" all housekeepers are familiar with. They have learned by bitter experience the folly of resistance, the hopelessness of any contest with the autocrat of the kitchen, who, like HORACE'S hero, if by no means "*impiger*," is at least "*iracundus inexorabilis acer.*" In their most daring hopes they have never arrived at more than making the conditions of their servitude as light as possible. The experienced among them know that they had secured favorable conditions in being allowed undisturbed possession of the parlors and library, a fair proportion of the sleeping apartments, and the use of the dining-room when not required for the guests of the kitchen, or that innumerable and marvelous host of cousins that no well-regulated servant seems able to do without. If to these rights and immunities was added the privilege of having an occasional friend to dinner, and, let us say, every second Sunday out, with an evening in the week, unless the nurse chanced to be invited to a "wake," these were pure acts of grace, demanding the most fervent gratitude. More the boldest housekeeper would not have dared to ask, and for these few but priceless liberties, she was almost content to see her best bonnets "broken in" by the chamber-maid.

While this convention was respected, there was peace at least, if not happiness, in every well-ordered household. But it is the misfortune of an absolute despotism that, like love, it grows by what it feeds on, and piles encroachment on encroachment until submission becomes impossible, patience turns to despair, and "the tyrant learns in some wild hour how much the wretched dare." That appears to be the stage to which this domestic oppression has now reached in Boston where the kitchen has come to dictate who shall be, or rather who shall not be, received in the parlor. The story, to which we referred the other day, is that the servants of a gentleman at whose house Mr. FROUDE had been staying, gave him united warning that if he continued to harbor the historian they would leave in a body. The employment agencies being in a league with the malcontents, it would have been difficult to replace them, and so Mr. FROUDE, to relieve the perplexity of his friend, insisted on departing. The incident may seem ludicrous to the unreflecting; to the thoughtful mind, especially to the thoughtful housekeeping mind, it assumes an aspect bordering on the tragic. There is poor Mr. FROUDE, for instance. If the servile war against him should become general, his situation while he stays in the country will be truly deplorable. Not only will he be shut out from private hospitality, but even the hotels will be compelled to close their doors to him. He will become a sort of lecturing Ishmael, a philosophic Pariah, driven to seek shelter in sleeping-cars, and to pick up a precarious subsistence at wayside restaurants. And the inconveniences threatened to society at large are hardly less. Friendly intercourse will be little more than a name if our visiting lists are to be revised by committees from the scullery, and people will remain shut up in their own houses like so many hermits, or, perhaps, compelled, to entertain a select assortment of the kitchen "cousins."

The ladies and gentlemen below stairs should remember that the persons whom they permit to feed and house them for a consideration are, after all, human beings like themselves, whom it is neither generous nor prudent to crush too far. We trust that this Boston episode is only a sporadic outbreak, not the announcement of a general rule, and that in the future, as heretofore, up-stairs and down-stairs may see whom they like without interference. But if we are mistaken, and this banishment of Mr. FROUDE is, indeed, the forerunner of a new phase of kitchen rule, then we may look for a social revolution, in which cooks will topple and chamber-maids be overthrown, while, rising upon the ruins of the fallen dynasty, a cheerful republic of French flats and Chinese servants offers asylum to the despairing housekeeper.

The Door of Escape.

The cases of ROSENZWEIG and ANDRE, which have been prominently before the public within the last two or three days, offer fair illustrations of the difficulties which attend the punishment of murderers in this City. ANDRE escaped the gallows through the imbecility of the jury, and ROSENZWEIG, whom every one believes to have been the author of a peculiarly brutal and revolting murder, and who had been committed to prison to serve out a sentence for manslaughter, was released from Sing Sing by a judicial order, and is now to have the privilege of a new trial.

Of the conduct of the jury, which found ANDRE, a man who had pursued his wife through the noon-day streets, and publicly shot her dead on the sidewalk, guilty only of manslaughter in the third degree, there can be but one opinion among intelligent men. The facts of the murder were conclusively proven, and the assassin's defense was that of "temporary emotional insanity." The jury accepted this impudent plea, and attempted to assimilate themselves to the assumed mental condition of the murderer by finding a verdict that only stark lunacy on their part could excuse. ANDRE can now receive no heavier sentence than that of four years' imprisonment, and it is once more demonstrated that the New-York juryman prefers to imperil the peace of the community, and incur the contempt of honest men, rather than subject the murderer to the risk of the gallows.

The case of ROSENZWEIG is only the most recent of a score of instances in which criminals who have been convicted and sentenced by one Court have had their sentences annulled by a higher Court. Certain errors on the part of the prosecution on the occasion of ROSENZWEIG'S trial furnished the pretext for an appeal to the General Term for a new trial, which was promptly granted. It has become the rule, rather than the exception, in our criminal practice to grant new trials upon the most trivial and purely technical grounds. The murderer who may be convicted at a Court of Oyer and Terminer is nearly certain that the verdict will be set aside by the General Term, or that, if the latter Court should happen to decide against him, a further appeal to the Court of last resort at Albany will insure him a new trial. Should his sentence be reaffirmed even by the Court of Appeals, there is still no lack of Judges, like Justice PRATT, of Brooklyn, who will issue orders by which the execution of the sentence can be delayed until the Governor can be induced to exercise the pardoning power. It is hard to decide whether imbecile juries or complaisant Courts are most at fault in securing immunity to murderers. Between the two, however, the murderer is morally certain to successfully defy the law, and, after a brief detention in the City Prison, to resume his liberty and his criminal career.

The juror cares nothing for public opinion, and therefore it is comparatively useless to try to persuade or force him to do his duty. Were public sentiment, however, unanimous in denouncing the readiness of Courts to grant new trials upon frivolous and technical grounds, and the impertinence of Magistrates who interfere to set aside the decrees of other Judges of coördinate jurisdiction, there might be some hope of improvement. Our common law, and to a great extent our criminal practice, is derived from England. In that country, however, a murderer rarely secures a new trial, and never, unless it is manifest that injustice has been done him on his original trial, or unless new evidence has come to light. Here, on the contrary, the slightest pretext is a sufficient ground for setting aside a verdict and reopening the case. Our Courts must be taught that this trifling with justice, this perversion of criminal practice into a mere duel between opposing counsel, to be prolonged from Court to Court, so long as the least technicality on which to base a bill of exceptions can be found, must cease. Courts do not exist to promote the cause of pettifogging, but to secure and enforce justice, and unless our judiciary can be made to comprehend and act upon this theory, New-York will rapidly revert to a condition of semi-barbarism.

An Offense Against Decency.

The Society for the Suppression of Obscene Publications, which has already made the infamous business against which it wars difficult and dangerous, has lately turned its attention to the quack physicians and unscrupulous druggists who advertise and sell books of the most revolting character, under the pretext that they are legitimate medical treatises. In this action the Society will be heartily sustained by the public. The evil which is thus attacked is a great and growing one. These so-called medical books and circulars are quite as disgusting and demoralizing as are the professedly obscene publications which are sold less openly. The venders are well aware that their obscenity is their only salable quality. It is among the young that their customers are principally sought and found. Men are employed to distribute circulars advertising these atrocious works in the public streets, and these wretches are instructed to place the circulars in the hands of boys and of very young girls. Reams of the same defiling literature are introduced into girls' schools, and a systematic effort is thus made to corrupt the young of either sex. A more wicked business than this it is hardly possible to conceive.

Heretofore the miscreants engaged in this shameful trade have escaped punishment. The Police have been unwilling to proceed against them without a warrant, and the thin pretense that obscenity changes its character when it is styled medical information has been quietly accepted by our magistrates. We have received numerous communications complaining of this evil, and of the immunity which it has enjoyed, and have had abundant evidence of the efforts which are daily made to corrupt young people through the medium of these publications. It is earnestly to be hoped that the authorities will promptly lend their aid to the complete suppression of this traffic, and to the punishment of the scoundrels who are engaged in it. Of the two, these quacks are, if possible, more guilty than the venders of undisguised obscenity, since the latter are content to seek their customers among men and boys, while the latter strive to sully and ruin the pure souls of innocent girls.

Responsibilities of Passenger Carriers.

It is a fortunate circumstance for the comfort of the traveling public, in these days of railroad despotism, that the growing disposition of the companies to class their passengers as live freight, and to treat them accordingly, has received, in quick succession, two decided rebuffs. The sharp lesson taught by Mr. COLEMAN'S well-deserved triumph over the New-Haven road, to which reference was made on Sunday, has received admirable and timely reinforcement in the verdict gained by Mrs. AVERY D. PUTNAM against the City railway Company on the cars of which her husband was murdered. The moral of these cases is manifest, and may be profitably considered, both by the companies and the public. The former will learn that passengers, after all, have rights which a higher power than even a railway corporation is ready to enforce. The latter will see, with hardly less amazement and satisfaction, that it needs but a little pluck and perseverance to force from the richest companies the fulfillment of its obligations.

The precedent set in Mr. PUTNAM'S case is, if possible, more valuable than that furnished by Mr. COLEMAN'S gallant fight. The former verdict establishes the important principle that passenger carriers shall be bound to protect the passenger in transit, not only against injury from the fault of the carrier or his agents, but from external violence as well. This construction in substance has been held by an Illinois tribunal; we are glad to see it reiterated here. There can be no doubt that it is as sound in law as it is in accord with every dictate of common sense. If common carriers are to be responsible for damage or robbery of their dead freight, why not, *à fortiori*, for injury to their more valuable human cargo? The contract into which the passenger enters is to be carried for a fixed sum safely to his destination. If in any way, without fault of the passenger, and through the negligence of the carrier, this contract is broken, it seems right that the carrier should suffer.

But it is only fair that if the companies are to be held to this strict accountability, their power of dealing with law-breakers should be somewhat enlarged. If all conductors, for example, on our street-cars were sworn in as special deputy sheriffs, or as special policemen with limited and well-defined powers of arrest, the passenger would at once gain renewed sense of security, ruffianism would be deterred, and the conductor himself would feel redoubled confidence and courage in dealing with unruly characters. The suggestion has been made before. It is worth at least careful consideration.

MINOR TOPICS.

Some one writing to a scientific journal proposes a plan for making buildings absolutely fire-proof, which consists in constructing metal-lined reservoirs in the walls and roofs, to be filled with water. Of course, water will not burn, and the inventor therefore claims that his water-lined houses will be protected against the flames, except in cases where the heat of a contiguous fire is so great as to convert all the water into steam. This invention may be good so far as it goes, but it is certainly susceptible of considerable improvement. Why, for example, need the walls be filled with water only? They might, with equal safety, be made reservoirs of lemonade or coffee or tea, and constructed with taps, so that the owner could have a beverage ready at his hand whenever he should be thirsty. The lemonade would be drinkable in ordinary circumstances, and in case of fire the tea and coffee would be heated so as to be fit for the refreshment of firemen. Naturally, coffee so prepared would not be of the best quality, but then most of us have been compelled to drink so much bad coffee that we should probably find it rather an improvement on the sort of article furnished by our landladies.

A murderer was hung on Wednesday in Pennsylvania, who was decidedly a new variety of his extremely undesirable class. This man, MOORE, had murdered his wife, was found guilty, and has finally been executed. Of course, he pleaded "not guilty" at his trial, and subsequently maintained his innocence up to the hour of his appearance on the scaffold. But at this point he threw aside the routine which previous murderers have followed. He neither professed to be innocent of the crime of which he had been convicted, neither did he generously forgive his persecutors, and invite every one present to meet him in glory. On the contrary, he merely asked them on the scaffold to pray for him, and then died in a quiet and decent way. There has been so much forgiveness launched from the scaffold at the heads of unprotected Judges and jurymen, and so much freedom in the average murderer's invitations to the public to meet him in heaven, that this Pennsylvania convict's conduct is a pleasing innovation upon established customs.

That distinguished ornament of the financial community, Mr. HEINRICHS, whose habit of appropriating the bonds and negotiable securities of other men has frequently made him the object of unpleasant attentions on the part of the Police, has just been released from Sing Sing, and is temporarily stopping at the Tombs, until such time as he shall be gratified with a new trial. We are now told that since his recent commitment to Sing Sing, Mr. HEINRICHS has become a maniac, and we may, therefore, expect that, at the conclusion of his forthcoming trial, he will either be honorably discharged, or, at the worst, will be sent for a few months to some lunatic asylum. It is rather strange that he should have delayed his insanity until after his conviction, instead of having at the outset either claimed that his abstraction of other men's bonds was the result of temporary emotional insanity, or shown unmistakable evidence of chronic lunacy. However, he has now done his best to remedy that oversight, and if he is at present a maniac, he will probably find that fact to be to his advantage when he appears again before a jury.

The news that an expedition of three thousand men is to be sent by the Khédive of Egypt, from Zanzibar into the interior, has been variously interpreted. The object of this expedition is clear to any one who remembers that Sir SAMUEL BAKER, who is now supposed to be in the neighborhood of the Albert Nyanza, was sent out by the Khédive, at the head of a large force, with orders to conquer and annex to Egypt the Lake region of Central Africa. Now, that the English and German expeditions are to be sent to the same region, by way of Zanzibar, the Egyptian ruler doubtless fears that BAKER'S scheme may be defeated. He, therefore, intends to send reinforcements to Sir SAMUEL, and, at the same time, to frustrate the European expeditions. This explanation makes his conduct in sending troops to Zanzibar entirely intelligible, whereas the theory that he designs to help LIVINGSTONE, or to suppress the slave trade, is by no means in accordance with his character.

If we may judge from a recent very notable case, the plea of emotional insanity does not succeed nearly so well in Paris as in San Francisco, and Mrs. FAIR will do wisely to restrict her exploits to the latter city or New-York. A young man named OLIVIER DE KERMEL, of position and fortune in Brittany, killed his brother from motives of jealousy, and promptly proceeded to surrender himself to justice. Although the plea of hereditary insanity, urged for the defense, occasioned a postponement pending medical inquiry, the Assize Court of Finisterre declined to admit it as a valid excuse for the crime, and condemned the assassin to penal servitude for life. An appeal to the Court of Cassation in Paris has only served to confirm the sentence of the Court below.

That inexplicable creature known as the "railroad fiend" is again at work, and appears to be devoting himself especially to the effort of throwing trains off the track on the road between Springfield and Hartford. In one night, lately, three separate trains found the track incumbered with "ties," near Enfield Bridge, with the evident intent of causing a calamity, which fortunately was so far baffled that only in one case did anything serious occur, and then only the engine was thrown from the track. The watchfulness of the engineers prevented disasters in these cases, which would have certainly been attended with great loss of life, but the like good fortune may not follow the attempts of the "fiend" in the future, and it is the duty of the authorities to use all possible endeavors to bring the persons guilty of these dastardly outrages to justice. In the cases to which we have referred, a man has been arrested against whom there is reasonable suspicion, and if, upon full investigation, it shall appear that he is the guilty person, his punishment should be severe and summary. The dangers of traveling by railroad are sufficiently serious without the addition of those purposely prepared.

Such inability to get news from any place less remote than Japan as the *Herald* displays, is fast making that sheet a burlesque upon journalism. Yesterday it announced in its Washington dispatches that the German War Minister had ordered, in consequence of the disturbed political condition of France, that the fare should be increased to all emigrants leaving Germany. Nothing of the sort is known in Washington outside of some heated imaginations. In the same number of the *Herald*, which contained this astonishing item, was the statement that the loss by the Broadway fire yesterday morning, was two millions of dollars. The loss, after careful computation, proves to be one hundred thousand dollars, and was stated yesterday by the TIMES, when the flames were yet unsubdued, and, of course, only an approximation could be made, at sixty thousand dollars. The few people who still consider the *Herald* a newspaper will soon recover from the delusion.

If Mrs. Jellyby were still living, this would be the proudest moment of her life. Africa is in the ascendant. Three expeditions are forthwith about to descend on that devoted quarter of the globe, and, for aught we know, our Ujiji contemporary may be organizing a fourth—"with unexampled liberality," &c. The expedition of the Geographical Society of Berlin is to be on a magnificent scale, and no doubt the Khédive's will exhibit all the regardlessness of expense which characterizes that progressive Prince. Before long, we shall have a "Grand Central African Railroad" quoted in Wall-street; and when Messrs. JAY GOULD & Co. have succeeded in making "a corner on Africa," her cup of sorrows will indeed be full. Let us hope that there may, meantime, be no reaction, leading people to exclaim, with poor Jellyby, "I hate Africa!"

The *Nonconformist*, the special organ of Mr. Miall, M. P., the Anti-State Church champion in the British House of Commons, has lately published some valuable statistics in reference to church accommodation in England. It roughly estimates that over ten million dollars has been expended on church buildings in thirty-four large cities and towns since 1851. The relative strength of the various religious bodies, as indicated by provision for public worship, is as follows:

SITTINGS IN 1872.

	Twenty Large Towns.	Thirty-four Large Towns.
Church of England	228,878	680,470
Congregationalists	99,634	214,150
Wesleyans	69,998	212,344
Baptists	79,811	150,012
Roman Catholics	35,395	92,496
Primitive Methodists	30,185	78,364
United Methodists	26,936	69,556

Amusements.

"Gli Ugonotti" is to be sung this evening at the Academy of Music. The second performance of Meyerbeer's immortal work was an exceedingly fine one, and an improved representation, even, may be looked for this night. Mme. Pauline Lucca, as heretofore, will be *Valentina*. ...."Lucrezia Borgia" is to be done at the Terrace Garden Theatre this evening....The second of M. Favarger's recitations will take place in the lecture-room of Dr. Crosby's church, at the corner of Twenty-second-street and Fourth-avenue, this afternoon.

City Meteorological Report.

The following record will show the changes in the temperature yesterday, with the average for the same, as indicated by the thermometer at Dickinson's drug-store, No. 3 Park-row: 3 A. M., 32°; 6 A. M., 27°; 9 A. M., 27°; 12 M., 31½°; 3 P. M., 35°; 6 P. M., 35°; 9 P. M., 34½°; 12 P. M., 33°. Average temperature yesterday, 34⅜°.

THE CIVIL SUITS AGAINST THE RING.

SECOND ARTICLE.

The impression prevails pretty generally that the doctrine of the right of the State to prosecute local officers for breach of public trust, is an entirely new theory in our jurisprudence. It belongs, on the contrary, to the very elements of common law, and however difficult of comprehension it may be found by lawyers to whom the Code represents the sum of all law and equity, it is a self-evident proposition to those who have a clear perception of the reciprocal rights and duties involved in the relations of the governing power to the governed. There is no maxim more salutary than the old one of the common law, "where there is legal right there is legal remedy," and this essential principle of social well-being would be outraged, as will be shown, by the denial of the competency of the State to interfere to right the wrongs of the citizens whether injured in person, life, or property. Again: there is no political doctrine whose truth is more obvious than that which declares in a free State the liability to taxation entitles the tax-payer to invoke the protection of the taxing power. In Judge Potter's decision this is well expressed, as follows:

> "Taxation, and the liability to taxation, through which the citizen contributes or becomes liable to contribute of his property to demands of the State through the sovereign power of legislation for the public interests, is the price he pays for governmental protection, and for the safe enjoyment of the remainder of his estate." * *
>
> "In my opinion, it is not only the duty which the State owes to the injured citizens, but that it is the right, and within the authority of the people to exercise the right, and by their constituted attorney to bring the action to recover the moneys so fraudulently obtained and held; and I hold that this duty, coupled with the right and with authority to sue, is such an interest in the action as is acknowledged by the law of the land, and such as relieves it from all objection on this ground, if such ground could be urged, and I think it cannot."

The division of authorities on the general question of the competency of the State to sue in such cases stands pretty nearly as follows: In all the reported English cases, there is but one, that of the Attorney-General against Heelis, in which any limitation is placed upon the right of the law officer of the Crown, and of a Court of Equity to take cognizance of prosecutions relating to breaches of public trust. In this case, the criterion was set up that the money about which suit was brought by the Attorney-General must be employed for charitable purposes, and that money derived from taxation could not be held as coming under this designation, but must in all cases be supposed to be applied to public uses. This principle, which was enunciated, in legal phrase, *obiter*, or outside of the essential part of the decision, has been controverted time and again by at least a score of the most eminent Chancery Judges of England, including nearly every head Chancellor who has occupied the Bench during the last forty years. No English jurist now ventures to dispute the proposition that in all cases of breach of public trust by any public officer whatever, the Attorney-General has, under the common law, a right to sue, and that, even where there is some other authority competent to sue, "a concurrent right of action still rests in the people or in the Crown, and that the Attorney-General may bring the action." The only American decision which militates against the overpowering array of English authority for the above statement, is one found in the *New-York Reports*, entitled "The People against Miner." The decision in this case is deduced from the opinion expressed in the exceptional English case already cited, to wit, that the disposal of "moneys raised by taxation is not within the control of the Court;" *i. e.*, because the trust of such moneys is not a charitable one, and hence, according to the erroneous ruling in the case of the Attorney-General against Heelis, cannot form the ground of action by the people of the State. The opinion expressed in the People against Miner is, like the opinion on which it is based, *obiter*, or supplementary to the decision. The following remark of Judge Potter pretty conclusively disposes of both:

> "We have previously shown that the case of Attorney-General *vs.* Heelis was not law when it was pronounced by Sir John Leach; that it was expressly reviewed and overruled by the cases of the Attorney-General *vs.* Mayor of Dublin, in the House of Lords, and by the Attorney-General *vs.* Eastlake, by the Lord Chancellor, and is found in conflict with nearly every other English and American decision."

On general principles of equity jurisprudence, then, the right of the State to sue for the recovery of the money misappropriated by Tweed and his confederates seems to be established beyond all question. If the proposition needs further support, it will be found in the arguments adduced to establish the right of the State to interfere, *because* there is no other authority competent to bring an action. Taking, first, the argument which is not based upon the peculiar circumstances of the case in question, we remark, as one step of a gradual process of logical elimination, that the tax-payers cannot claim relief from any breach of public trust unless they first associate themselves with the Attorney-General of the State. Sixteen years ago, Mr. O'Conor delivered his famous argument in the case of Wetmore against Story, in which the standing of the tax-payers, as plaintiffs in such cases, was conclusively disposed of. In that argument occurs the following statement:

> "Breaches of public trusts by corporations, or public bodies, or functionaries, might be restrained and corrected by equitable action, prosecuted by the State, in its own name, or by its Attorney-General."

After quoting this statement, Mr. Tilden remarks, with reference to the cases under discussion:

> "Everywhere the attempt of the tax-payer to get relief in his own person was met by the allegation, 'You must join the Attorney-General.' In all the books of this State that was said. From that time until today, there has never been a whisper that if you did join the Attorney-General your case would be just as remediless as it would be without him. In the two cases in the Court of Appeals—the case of Doolittle against the Supervisors of Broome County, and the case of Roosevelt against Draper—in those two cases, Judge Denio, who delivered the opinion of the Court, went through a long course of reasoning to establish that those actions could not be maintained by tax-payers without the intervention of the Attorney-General; yet, nowhere exactly asserting, in so many words, that the actions could be maintained by and through the Attorney-General, because he took that for granted—assumed it—founded upon it all his reasoning. He used language recognizing it as indisputable. Everybody admitted that proposition. Those who were against the tax-payers asserted it, and those who were for tax payers admitted it. The conviction that the action would be properly brought in that form, was universal among the Bar."

Next coming down to the special constitution and duties of the Board of Audit, whose fraudulent transactions are in question, we find that at the present stage of these suits, nobody pretends that the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New-York have any right to appear as plaintiffs. The sole argument on which the right of the Attorney-General to bring suit is contested, endeavors to sustain the competency of the Board of Supervisors on behalf of the County of New-York to bring action for the recovery of the stolen money. The absurdity of this position has been demonstrated in a variety of ways by Messrs. O'Conor and Tilden, and admitted by Judges Miller and Parker in General Term, as well as by the Judges of Special Term and Circuit. In the first place, the members of the Board of Audit were not County officers. They were, as Mr. Tilden contends, State officers acting under a State commission, or as Judge Potter puts it:

> "As the Legislature possessed the power under article 10 and section 2 of the Constitution to appoint these officers, they were as truly public officers when so appointed as the highest official functionaries in the State. The Legislature, under the Constitution, had no power to appoint or make 'County officers.' Nor had this Board of officers power in the exercise of their functions to act as 'County officers,' even though the exercise of their powers did relate immediately to the interests of the County."

Seeing that they are not County officers, whence comes the authority of the Board of Supervisors to call them to account? That Board had no control over the *legal* acts of the Board of Audit; how can they have any authority to deal with money obtained by their *illegal* acts? The Auditors constituted under the act of 1870 had no predecessors, and have no succession; "they exhaust all their own powers as a Board," and the statute confers no special power of calling them to account.

> "The machinery under which this outrage was committed was created by State, not County, authority. It becomes the State to assert, if it may, its vindicatory power in bringing the offenders to justice."

Then, again, the money for which suit is brought was never in possession of the County of New-York, and could not be legally disposed of, were its possession to be obtained by the Board of Supervisors. It was claimed that the money had been raised by the issue of County bonds, and had temporarily occupied a place of deposit known as the County Treasury. But, admitting what is not true in law, that the title of the bonds issued under a State mandate, to be disposed of by State officers, would give the County a right to see that their proceeds were properly expended, what right could it possibly confer to sue for money obtained "in fraud of the law, in fraud of the trust, and by fraud of these public officers against the future tax-payers." "Fraud does not confer title, nor does its results enure to the benefit of this Corporation." Neither can this Corporation (the Board of Supervisors) claim to be injured by the fraudulent misappropriation of Tweed, Connolly, &c. Hear Judge Potter on these points:

> "The excess of money raised by this Special Board of Auditors, certainly was not raised by authority of law, or for the benefit of the County; nor for certain creditors of it; and it cannot be shown that any power or authority exists at law by which the County, or its Board of Supervisors, became possessed of a legal title thereto, for which they could bring an action, or were made liable to an action upon the bonds, or for the money raised thereon; and I find nothing in the act of 1864, chapter 405, that applies to, or changes the effect of the provisions of the act under which the alleged frauds were committed. This act of 1864, upon its face, makes each tax-payer a *cestui que trust* equally of the Common Council of the City, and of the Board of Supervisors of the County. But of what? It also makes each of those organized bodies, equally, and makes the several members thereof trustees of the tax-payers. But of what does it make them trustees? 'Of the property, funds, and effects of said City and County, so far as such property, funds, and effects are or may be committed to their charge or control.' If this was a valid act, which is denied; if it was in full force and had application, which is also denied, it was still an act subject to be changed by the Legislature, and this is what was done. The Legislature, by the act of 1870, took from these organized corporations and the members thereof, the trust so committed to them and to their charge."

As the counsel for the fraudulent officials make this question relating to the mode of obtaining the money their strong point in contending for the right of the County to sue, it may be advisable to add the following from the decision of the Court, written by Judge MILLER, in regard to it:

> "The defendants, then, were in possession of funds without any legal sanction whatever. As they were not obtained for the benefit of the County, nor lawfully paid to its proper officer, I am inclined to think that the County was not the owner, and never had lawful control over the money, and it never was within its lawful custody. While the County is liable to the innocent and bona-fide holders of the bonds, issued by its proper officers in due form, acting under color of authority, it by no means follows that the funds thus unlawfully obtained, and which never had been lawfully paid over to the County or for its benefit, were the property of the County. Even if it be conceded that the County, in its corporate capacity, can sue, as it was neither the owner nor in the lawful possession of this money, it could not maintain an action of the character of the one now before us for its recovery."

As to the point made in regard to the deposit of the money in what is called the County Treasury, the following, from Judge Miller's decision, is sufficient answer:

> "It will be observed that the money raised by the issue of revenue bonds was to be paid by the Controller to the parties entitled to receive the same upon the certificate of the officers designated. Although the complaint alleges that the money obtained upon the bonds issued was deposited to the credit of an account kept by the Chamberlain of the City of New-York, as County Treasurer of said County, there is no statute authorizing or requiring any such deposit, and therefore this allegation is immaterial to make out a cause of action, and this case must be considered as if the money remained in the possession and under the control of the officer named, for the purposes designated in the act, until otherwise lawfully disposed of."

Thus again, we are confronted by the question, "Who are the injured parties"? and, Where is the legal agency for the redress of their wrongs? An answer to these questions will bring out in still stronger relief the efficacy of the State to supply the needed remedy. This may fitly be made the subject of a third and concluding article on the present topic.

CONDITION OF MR. GREELEY.

The condition of Mr. Horace Greeley is such that his life is despaired of. The exact whereabouts of the patient is sedulously concealed, ostensibly because it was feared that he would be subjected to undue excitement by visits. Our reporter in Westchester County sends us word that he is informed that Mr. Greeley is at the residence of Mr. John T. Stewart, in Tarrytown, and that a consultation was held by the attending physicians at 6 o'clock last evening, when they expressed very little hope. Mr. Greeley was unconscious on Wednesday, but was apparently rational a portion of yesterday, but very weak, as he had swallowed nothing stronger than beef-tea for several days. At 9 o'clock last night the patient was no worse. Nervous prostration is understood to be the source of his illness. The friends of the family informed another TIMES reporter that he was in town, though they declined to state where. This mystery has led to all sorts of rumors, which, it is to be hoped, are untrue.

The following bulletin is furnished by the *Tribune*:

> "Mr. Horace Greeley slept eight hours and a half on Wednesday night, which gave him some renewal of strength. During Thursday he was more comfortable than on Wednesday, though very weak, and, at times, unconscious. He receives without difficulty a sufficient amount of nourishment, and at 7 o'clock last night he took beef-tea, and soon after went to sleep. Upon the whole, however, Mr. Greeley's condition is still such as to excite the most serious apprehension."

A Prominent Delawarean Gored by a Bull.

From the Wilmington (Del.) Commercial, Nov. 27.

Thomas B. Coursey, Esq., of Kent County, (Republican candidate for Governor in 1870,) met with a serious accident at his home, near Frederica, on Monday. He was attacked while in his barn-yard by an infuriated bull, and though armed with a hay-fork, which he vigorously planted in the bull's nose, he was not able to repel the violent attack of the brute. The bull threw his head to the ground, loosening the hold of the fork, rushed on him, and, catching him on one horn, tossed him up and to the ground. The horn penetrated every article of clothing its way, and, striking a rib, obliquely glanced off without penetrating the chest. He is much bruised from the force of the blow, and has the last "true rib" dislocated, or broken from the breast-bone. He is, however, doing well, and Dr. Dawson, who attends him, hopes that no internal inflammation of a serious character will occur.

FOURTH-AVENUE.

How Commodore Vanderbilt's Improvements are Regarded.

Complaints by Property-Owners to the Department of Public Works—An Official Examination of the Work in Progress.

Complaint was made to the Department of Public Works, by several property-owners living on Fourth-avenue, between Ninety-second and Ninety-third streets, about the wooden structure which the railroad companies were building at that point, and which was noticed in the TIMES of yesterday. Commissioner Van Nort referred the matter to Mr. E. B. Shaefer, Superintendent of the Bureau of Incumbrances, for his action. The railroad companies have also sent to the Department a request that a number of wooden shanties situated on the territory to be used by the railroads, and occupied by squatters, should be removed. Other complaints about freight-cars blockading streets crossing the avenue, have also been made. Mr. Shaefer visited the office of the "Improvement Company" having in charge the sinking of the tracks on the avenue, under the act of the Legislature, and, in the absence of Chief Engineer Buckhout, was received by Assistant Engineer Curtis. An inspection of the avenue was arranged, and the two officials, accompanied by a TIMES reporter, walked over the roadway to One Hundred and Twenty-fourth-street. The wooden building incumbering the avenue at Ninety-second-street was found, by Mr. Shaefer, to be situated, as published, in the centre of the avenue, occupying a space seventy-five feet long and twenty-five feet wide. It is used as a blacksmith and tool shop, and it in close proximity to several large and handsome frame cottages. It was ascertained that the contractor employed by the railroad corporation, presuming that Mr. Vanderbilt owned the avenue, had not applied for a permit from the authorities, or made any effort to find out whether he was acting according to law.

The Superintendent of Public Buildings has given an opinion to Mr. Quackenbush, hardware merchant, No. 85 Franklin-street, before whose house the blacksmith-shop stands, that the building of it in this place is in direct violation of an ordinance. The only explanation given by the railroad officials for the presence of the structure is that it is built for the convenience of the Company.

A memorandum was then made by Mr. Shaefer of the frame shanties to be removed, lying on the line of territory ceded to the road by the Legislature, and he is to notify their inhabitants to remove the shanties, as he is required to do by the law. They number nearly thirty, and stand between Ninety-sixth and One Hundred and Twenty-fourth streets. As to the obstructions presented by freight-cars lying across streets intersecting the avenue, Mr. Shaefer found that he was powerless to take any action in the matter, owing to the greater power possessed by the Railroad Company. He was under the impression that the building of walls across the roadway in Forty-eighth and other streets, between Fourth and Madison avenues, was unwarrantable. The "Improvement Company" claim, however, that the act of the Legislature gives them the right to do so. Mr. Shaefer finally came to the conclusion that to the best of his present knowledge he can do nothing to render the avenue less incumbered than to make an unfavorable report to Commissioner Van Nort in regard to the wooden structure at Ninety-second-street. The plan of the alterations to be made on the avenue, as briefly explained by Engineers Curtis and Tracey, are as follows, allowing for some unimportant inaccuracies:

That part of the avenue lying between Forty-fifth and Forty-ninth streets is to be converted into a railroad yard. Four bridges—two for vehicles and pedestrians, and two for pedestrians only—are to cross it, and are now being constructed. A road-bridge crosses at Forty-fifth-street, foot-bridges at Forty-sixth and Forty-seventh streets, and another road-bridge at Forty-eighth-street. The bridges are to be about fifteen feet high, and the roadways of the intersecting streets, for a distance of over 100 feet right and left of the avenue, is used for the bridges, their entrances being about that distance from its exterior lines. Brick walls are being built at each side of the entrances of the bridges to prevent people from crossing the yard and to force them to use the bridge.

It will be noticed that Mr. Vanderbilt, by building walls at the entrances of the bridges, at least a hundred feet from the line of the avenue, instead of immediately on the line, secures, without cost, valuable portions of land not occupied by the bridge abutments, out of the roadways and sidewalks of Forty-fifth, Forty-sixth, Forty-seventh, and Forty-eighth streets, in addition to the exclusive use of the avenue for the time given. A brick wall about ten feet high now runs from Forty-ninth-street, makes a curve, and connects with the wall on Forty-eighth street. This ten-foot wall is now being built around the entire space to be inclosed, except where car depots now standing render it unnecessary. Mr. Vanderbilt has thus one of the finest railroad yards in the country, and all that the resident public have in return for the conveniences they have afforded him in his business, by surrendering the best portion of one of the finest avenues in the City, is the privilege of crossing the bridges he is erecting over his yard without danger, as formerly, of being run over. With a somewhat grudging spirit, he makes only two of those bridges passable for vehicles.

Mr. Tracy says that the excavation will commence at Forty-ninth-street, and the track will be sunk gradually until it will get below the level of the street at Fifty-ninth-street. Up to this point the road-bed will run in an open cut, walled and railed in with roadways and sidewalks, for the use of the public on each side, and crossed by bridges at the intersecting streets. From Fifty-ninth-street to Ninety-seventh-street the road-bed will be under the street, and entirely covered by the graded avenue. Householders will be reminded, however, of the railroad beneath by large numbers of unsightly brick chimneys, rising from the street at intervals, and of a uniform height of about fifteen feet. They are built for ventilation, and to allow the smoke and steam of the locomotives to escape. From Seventy-ninth to Ninety-seventh-street, tunnels for way-trains are being dug on each side of the present rock tunnel. From Ninety-seventh-street to One Hundred and Sixteenth-street the tracks will run on a viaduct, the road up to One Hundred and Second-street being nearly level with the surrounding grade, no provision as yet being apparently made for crossing at this point. The cross-streets will run under arches of the viaduct from about One Hundredth-street to One Hundred and Thirteenth-street, and One Hundred and Fourteenth and One Hundred and Fifteenth streets will be closed. From here the road will run through an open cut, parapeted and iron-railed a great part of the way, until it rises again in grade a few blocks this side of Harlem River, to cross the bridge over the river. The avenue is 140 feet wide, and from Forty-ninth-street to Fifty-ninth the public will have for use along its length a sidewalk fifteen feet wide, and a street-way twenty-five feet wide.

As stated, they will have the entire width of the avenue, from Fifty-ninth to about Ninety-seventh street, and will have sidewalks and streetways from One Hundred and Sixteenth-street to the river. There have been heretofore but two railways running from above Fifty-third-street to Harlem River; there will now be four, an acquisition, which, however, necessary and unregretted by the public, is a valuable one to Mr. Vanderbilt's railroad companies, and is cheaply gained by the concessions which the people are supposed to have allowed them. The sewerage has annoyed the engineers, but they claim now to have conquered it. The sewers run along the sides of the excavation. They are to be drained into the river by means of tunnels. Water and gas pipes, between Seventy-ninth and Ninety-seventh streets, are taken up from the streets and relaid under the sidewalks.

Church Controversy in Newark.

The pastor of the Third Presbyterian Church of Newark has caused a commotion in the congregation by refusing the use of his church to the Society of the Home for the Friendless, who had engaged a lady, Mrs. Ann Wittenmeyer, to deliver a lecture in aid of the Home. The church is divided in opinion regarding the action of the pastor, who claims to have acted under an old rule of the church, which forbids the occupation of the pulpit by a woman. The lecturess will speak in the same cause, at the First Reformed Church, on the 6th of December.

Corner-Stone Laying in Newark—Address by Father Tom Burke.

The largest congregation that ever assembled to witness a religious ceremony met at the site selected for St. Joseph's Roman Catholic Church, at the corner of Bank and Cabinet streets in Newark, yesterday. Fully 12,000 persons were present, including Catholic societies from Newark and other cities. The occasion was the laying of the corner-stone of St. Joseph's Church. In obedience to the desires of Archbishop Bayley, no public parade was had, although the visiting societies came in large numbers.

Prominent among those present were Rev. Father Doone, Rev. Dr. Corrigan, Rev. Father Dalton, and others of the New-Jersey clergy. Rev. Dr. Corrigan, Vicar-General of the diocese, laid the corner-stone, with the usual ceremonies. Rev. Father Thomas M. Burke then delivered the address. In the course of his remarks, he paid a warm tribute to the American nation, and counseled his fellow Catholics to shun religious controversies. He advised them to be tolerant of the opinions of others, and to hold for themselves steadfastly to their own faith. The edifice of which the corner-stone was laid is to be one of the most capacious in New-Jersey. It is to be built of brown stone, in the Gothic style of architecture, and will cost over $60,000. It will seat 1,200 persons.

CHURCH DEDICATION.

The Collegiate Reformed Protestant Dutch Church—Imposing Ceremonies.

The new Collegiate Reformed Protestant Dutch Church, at the corner of Forty-eighth-street and Fifth-avenue, was dedicated yesterday morning. The site of the church was originally 200 feet square, but that extent of ground being deemed more than sufficient for their purposes, the Consistory sold half of the plot, and in 1865 a chapel was built on the rear plot in Forty-eighth-street. In the Spring of 1867 the Consistory determined to commence the construction of the present imposing edifice, and the Building Committee selected plans prepared by Mr. W. Wheeler Smith. The excavations were immediately made, and in some places they were twenty feet deep, thus securing for the building a bed of solid rock on all points.

The leisurely erection of the church having been determined upon, the cellar-walls only were constructed during the following year, succeeded in 1869 by the side-walls up to the window-sills, and by the balance of the inclosure in 1870 and 1871. This year the work has been completed, with the exception of a portion of the spire, which will be finished early in the ensuing Summer. Pending its completion, the church will be debarred from the use of the two tower entrances—the centre and north-east doorways, with the rear entrance on Forty-eighth-street, being all that are at present available. The style is the Gothic architecture that prevailed in Europe during a portion of the fourteenth century.

The area covered by the building and chapel is somewhat less than 12,000 superficial feet, embracing within that figure walls, in many cases, from four to eight feet in thickness, an audience-room nearly 70 by 100, with apsidal pulpit recess, study, consistory, store-rooms, vestibule staircases, &c. On the completion of the spire, the entrances at the front will be through four spacious doorways, which are an important feature of the front elevation—deeply recessed, the arch molded with consummate skill, the jambs a series of retreating columns, with exquisitely carved caps and bases—these latter, in many instances, cunningly corbelled out upon richly carved brackets. The finial over porch is supported at the four angles by counterfeit presentments in stone of the cock, owl, stork, and spoonbill, the finial itself being a fine piece of foliage conventionally treated. The turret on the north-east corner attracts universal attention from its novel treatment and picturesque arrangement of flying buttresses.

The absence of columns gives the church great apparent breadth. The roof, which is seventy feet span, is open-timbered, with hammer-beams resting on triplet columns in colored marble, with rich caps and bases supported by beautifully carved corbels. The gallery front is filled with moldings, tracery, and carving; the pew-ends, pulpit, and pulpit-chairs are decorated with exquisite carving; these latter are of oak, and of a most substantial character. The organ-case, which is of black-walnut, with portions executed in maple, ash, and mahogany, is a beautiful work, also richly carved, the organ-pipes being artistically decorated in color. From the hammer-beams hang suspended eight magnificent gaseliers. The walls are decorated with elegant designs in oil-colors, the drawings in every case being furnished by the architect, and executed under the personal superintendence of of Mr. William Bogardus. The main spire will reach a total height of 261 feet; the smaller turrets are 114 and 100, respectively. The windows are filled with stained cathedral-glass of fine design and finish.

At 11 o'clock yesterday morning, the services in connection with the dedication began, the officiating clergymen being Rev. Thomas Dewitt, D. D., senior pastor; Rev. Thomas E. Vermilye, D. D.; Rev. James M. Ludlow, D. D., and Rev. Wm. Ormiston, D. D. The elders of the church occupied seats in the front of the church, adjacent to the rostrum. The programme of the services consisted of the Invocation, Salutation, and reading of the Ten Commandments by Rev. Dr. Vermilye, the One Hundredth Psalm, by the choir, Thanksgiving prayer by Dr. Vermilye, and the Sixth Hundred and Twenty-eighth Hymn by the choir and congregation. The pastor, Rev. Dr. Dewitt, then formally dedicated the edifice to the Divine worship in the names of the Father, Son, and Holy Ghost—the whole audience rising and joining in the prayer.

Rev. Mr. Ludlow preached the dedicatory sermon from the One Hundredth Psalm, fourth verse: "Enter into His gates with thanksgiving and into His courts with praise." The Rev. gentleman referred to the peculiar appropriateness of dedicating a church on Thanksgiving Day. There was, he said, no truer exponent, because no more steadfast companion of the secular prosperity of any nation than was to be found in its prosperity and progress in religion. Civilization today was almost identical in boundary with the boundary of Christendom, or that portion of the human race which lies immediately under the light of the gospel of Christ, and in history we found the boundaries of civilization widening only in modern or Christian times, as the horizon of Christendom also rises. Those peoples whose thoughts are leavened by evangelical doctrines—such doctrines as prevailed among the worshipers of this Church—stood foremost among all the nations of the earth in mechanical and useful arts, in all true and all applied sciences, in all social culture and comfort, in a wise scholarship, in literature, and in all those expediencies which tend to elevate, and refine, and ennoble the mind of man. The multiplying, then, of spires which point to heaven, and speak to man in the name of God, is the most fitting monument of a nation's prosperity, and the best expression of its thanksgiving. And when the memory, as it did on such days, called back the history of the past year, with its prosperity, its good government, and its municipal reforms, outweighing a dozen burning Bostons, and fleets sunk at the bottom of the sea, and holocausts of disasters on railroads, we only wished we could dedicate more splendid churches to the worship of the Almighty. The reverend gentleman spoke at length on the special subject of Thanksgiving, and on concluding was followed by an address and prayer from Rev. Dr. Ormiston. The services concluded with benediction.

Exhibition of Sketches of All Nations.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

As representative of the English and continental section of an exhibition of water-color drawings to be held in New-York in February, 1873, permit me to state shortly the wishes of English and foreign artists.

1. That it should be entitled "Exhibition of Sketches of All Nations."
2. That it should be under the entire control of the National Academy of Design.
3. That it should be in two divisions, viz.: sketches and paintings in water-colors. Sketches and drawings in black and white.
4. That it should be annual.

The contributors to the forthcoming Exhibition will be leading members of the Royal Academy of England, the Society of Painters in Water-Colors, the Institute of Painters in Water-Colors, the Society of British Artists, the Exhibitors of the Dudley Gallery, and artists of the French, Belgian, and Continental schools.

Thus it is intended to collect under one building in New-York: 1. The most complete illustration of the quality and beauty of modern water-colors. 2. Examples of the greatest power and dexterity in sketching in line. Of the educational value of such an exhibition, and of its probable influence on American art, I hope shortly to have an opportunity of speaking.

I have the honor to be, Sir, your obedient servant,
HENRY BLACKBURN,
Late editor of London *Society* and of the Civil Service Commission.

CENTURY CLUB, NEW-YORK CITY, Friday, Nov. 28, 1872.

The following are names of some of the artists who are expected to contribute in the first year: Sir John Gilbert, A. R. A.; Gustave Doré, J. E. Millais, R. A.; F. Leighton, R. A.; F. Goodall, R. A.; Erskine Nicol, A. R. A.; G. F. Watts, R. A.; Vicat Cole, A. R. A.; G. D. Leslie, A. R. A.; F. Walker, A. R. A.; E. W. Cooke, R. A.; P. H. Calderon, R. A.; Alfred Elmore, R. A.; W. P. Frith, R. A.; H. Le Jeune, A. R. A.; E. Armitage, A. R. A.; W. Richardson, A. R. A.; E. W. Ward, R. A.; W. C. T. Dobson, R. A.; E. J. Poynter, A. R. A.; T. Armstrong; H. S. Marks, A. R. A.; T. Woolner, A. R. A.; H. ONeil, A. R. A.; Brittan Willis, Guido Bach, C. Cattermole, William Callow, Birket Foster, David Cox, Jr., Geo. Fripp, Alfred Fripp, Carl Haag, A. W. Hunt, Samuel Read, E. H. Corbould, J. H. Mole, Carl Werner, John Tenniel, G. Du Maurier, S. Prout, Edmund Warren, Jules Jacquemart, L'Hermitte, &c., &c., &c.

Personal.

Baron von Wersen, of Berlin; Dr. E. H. Champlin, of Cornwall, and Speaker Blaine are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel. Hon. Thomas H. Nelson, United States Minister to Mexico; Gen. A. C. McClurg, of Chicago; Gen. W. M. Gregg, of Elmira; Hon. Wm. H. Steward, of Nevada; Hon. Geo. Jerome, of Detroit, and Hon. N. W. Woodfin, of Ashville, N. C., are at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Capt. C. W. Kennedy, of the steamship Baltic, is at the Grand Central Hotel. Col. Steele, of the British Army, is at the Brevoort House. Chief Engineer J. W. King, of the United States Navy, is at the Albemarle Hotel. Dr. F. Reynolds, of the United States Army, is at the St. Denis Hotel. W. James Perrie, of Belfast, Ireland, is at the Everett House. Hon. Hiram Barney, of Spuyten Duyvil, is at the Westminster Hotel. Major E. Wilkes, of Utah, is at the Hoffman House.

FAITHLESS BANK OFFICERS.

Defalcation by the President and Cashier of the Wallkill Bank.

Painful Sequel to the Corner in North-West—Bank Funds and Confidential Securities Taken to Feed Wall-Street—A Run, and Closure of the Bank.

From Our Own Correspondent.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., Thursday, Nov. 28, 1872.

This place was the scene of some excitement yesterday by the report that ex-Senator Wm. M. Graham, President of the Wallkill National Bank, and Charles H. Horton, Esq., Cashier of the same institution, were defaulters to the amount of $200,000, and that the bank had been compelled to suspend. That the bank had suspended there was no doubt, and an investigation into its affairs soon revealed the fact that the President and Cashier were defaulters, but not in as large amount as reported. They have used the money in the bank to the amount of probably $100,000, and $25,000 or $30,000 in bonds and securities placed in the bank by different parties, for safe-keeping, are missing.

THE NORTH-WESTERN CORNER.

It seems that Graham and Horton have been operating in stocks in Wall-street for some time, and have been mutual indorsers. They have been putting up margins from time to time, and were finally swamped in the great corner in North-western.

A RUN.

One day last week, a draft for $14,000 on the Wallkill Bank was sent for collection to its agents in New-York, the Park Bank, and was protested. This became known; depositors took the alarm, and a run on the Wallkill Bank was the consequence, resulting in its suspension on Tuesday.

THE FAITHLESS OFFICERS.

Mr. Horton, the Cashier, left town on Friday or Saturday last, and was not heard of until Monday, when Senator E. M. Madden received a telegram from him, from New-York, requesting an interview. He reports Horton as being in a pitiable state of mind, and there is no doubt but he was led into his present difficulty by evil influences. Graham endeavors to shift all the responsibility of the appropriation of the bank funds on Horton, but it is the general impression here that the former was the principal in the transactions. For two or three years Graham's course of life has been extremely inconsistent with the positions he has held, and the Board of Directors of the suspended bank are generally censured, having a full knowledge of the way the affairs of the institution were managed, for maintaining Graham in the position of President.

THE CASHIER.

Horton has long been the most popular man in this section of the country. He was the leading Democratic politician of Western Orange; was last Spring elected Supervisor in a Republican district by an overwhelming majority, and was this Fall the Democratic candidate for Congress in the Twelfth District, against Hon. Charles St. John. He is the son-in-law of Hon. E. P. Wheeler, Vice-President of the Midland Railroad, who is almost crazed at the position of affairs. It is a singular fact that the father-in-law of Mr. Graham, Mr. S. V. Denton, and the father-in-law of Mr. Horton, are the two heaviest stockholders in the bank. Mr. Horton was a leading member of the Presbyterian Church here, and no man enjoyed the confidence or respect of the entire community more than he. All sympathize with him, and if he had remained here, everything, as far as he was concerned, would have been arranged satisfactorily.

EFFECT OF THE FAILURE.

Much and serious inconvenience to business men will be the result of the failure of this bank. Many men having paper coming due deposited funds in the bank on the day of its suspension to meet their obligations. This has all been used to meet the demands of suspicious depositors. A considerable portion of the Homeopathic Insane Hospital Fund was deposited in the bank, and it is probable that work on that building, now under fair headway, will be necessarily suspended, throwing hundreds of men out of employ. There is some doubt as to whether the bank will be continued after settlement of its affairs. If it is, it will be under a new name and a new directory. An examiner has been asked from the State Superintendent of Banks, and until the result of his investigation of the books is known, no definite idea of the exact condition of affairs can be formed. It is generally believed that matters are worse than the estimate of the directors would make them.

INTERESTS OF OTHER BANKS.

The Cashiers of the Newburg and Goshen National Banks are here looking after their interests in the concern, and it is said that they have had no little business with it. The other banks in Middletown have had knowledge of the critical affairs of the Wallkill Bank for some time, and have had no dealings with it for months.

The failure of the bank and absconding of the Cashier are still the all-absorbing topics here. Mr. Wheeler, the father-in-law of Horton, although a very heavy loser, says that he considers that nothing as compared with the disgrace of his son-in-law's position. What action will be taken by the directors of the bank in regard to the defaulters is not yet known.

More Fossil Deposits—Interesting Statements Before the California Academy of Sciences.

At a regular meeting of the Academy of Sciences, held in San Francisco on the evening of Nov. 18, Prof. Davidson, on behalf of the Alaska Commercial Company, presented a tusk and lower jaw of the *Elephas primogenius*, brought from Elephant Point, in Eschscholtz Bay, Kotzebue Sound. The tusk is ten feet in length, twenty inches in circumference, and weighs 150 pounds. The professor stated that the company had refused $150 for the tusk. These fossils are found at the base of a high cliff, where a large deposit was discovered in 1824 by the British ship Herald. The company was informed of the existence of two complete skeletons of the fossil elephant on one of the Aleutian Islands, and the Professor hoped to secure one of them for the academy. Prof. Dall, of the United States Coast Survey, stated that the remains of the mastodon abounded along the northern shores of Siberia, and of this continent, and are usually found on the surface. These bones, which are exposed during the Summer months, are not well preserved, the tusks and teeth being generally the only parts preserved, and even these are so far affected as to destroy their value commercially. Kotzebue, who first discovered this deposit, says that they were found at the foot of a cliff of solid ice, which was discovered under a layer of soil. Subsequent examinations confirm this fact. Since Kotzebue's visit, a portion of this cliff has disappeared, and the depth of the bay reduced, which led Prof. Dall to think that the whole coast of Alaska is gradually rising, and landmarks noted then were no more ancient in their emergence than the elephant remains.

A Southern Expedient in the Old Times.

From the Hartford Courant, Nov. 27.

Over hotel dining-tables in the South and West used to be hung frames with depending fans of cloth, which were moved back and forward, to keep the flies from carrying off the food and the mosquitos from carrying off the visitors before they had paid their bills. The motive-power of this machine was a colored boy, who held a string at one end, and pulled lazily or lively, as the fit took him; he usually had a fancy for letting the insects settle down and get hold, and then, by sudden jerks, create a breeze which would nearly take away the victuals on the way to the mouths of the guests. What effect the abolition of slavery has had upon these fan-pullers, we do not know; perhaps they do not go to sleep so often, now that they have wages.

Tennessee School for the Blind.

From the Knoxville Chronicle, Nov. 25.

Some time ago Hon. John M. Lea, of Nashville, with commendable liberality, presented the Trustees of the Tennessee School for the Blind with ten acres of land in the suburbs of that city, upon which there is situated a large and commodious brick building, erected for a private residence. The donation was, of course, accepted, and the Trustees propose to make improvements with a view to the permanent location of that institution. They will probably go before the next Legislature and ask for a small appropriation to be used in the erection of buildings. There are, according to the census of 1870, 800 persons in Tennessee who are totally blind. At present there are only about forty-five persons in the school at Nashville, and a portion of these are provided with lodging outside of the buildings used by the institution. More than double that number are seeking admission.

THE EVIL EYE IN BUFFALO.

A Remarkable Case of Hallucination—An Old Couple Profess to Believe Themselves Bewitched by a Mysterious Policeman.

From the Buffalo Commercial Advertiser, Nov. 26.

On Saturday morning last, shortly before noon, there appeared at Police Head-quarters a strange-looking old couple, evidently Germans, who wished very particularly to see the Board of Commissioners. The man was a pale, sallow-looking individual, below the medium height, and apparently suffering from dyspepsia or some form of liver complaint. His personal looks were rendered quite unprepossessing by his crooked and bent attitude, the result of a hunch-back deformity. He was dressed in the costume of a laborer, and altogether made a queer appearance. His wife was about of the same height as himself, and also dressed very plainly. Her features were of the lower German type, and her countenance was disfigured by a large plaster, covering a wound or bruise over the right eye. On being conducted into the private room of the Commissioners they commenced to jabber volubly in the German dialect. Fortunately Commissioner Beyer understood what they said, and the cause of their grievance was soon made manifest. They claimed that a certain policeman, known only to them as William, was in the habit of exerting an evil influence over them and their home, making them miserable in every way, and causing everything they did to be unprosperous. As may be imagined, the Commissioners heard these strange statements with no little surprise, and Mr. Beyer endeavored to make them believe they were laboring under a delusion; but to no purpose. Both were terribly in earnest, and both were in a most wretched state of mental disquietude. The woman burst into tears as she related her story, and persisted that the mysterious policeman, whom, by the way, she could not describe, was, by the power of evil spells, tormenting her and her husband.

She stated that the policeman had often called her vile names, and attempted to do her violence. After both had exhausted themselves in the relation of their story, the Commissioners promised to investigate the affair, and the old couple went away, apparently satisfied. On inquiry it was found that the only policeman named William in the Fourth Precinct, where the parties lived, was Patrolman William Heichberger, but he knew nothing of the affair, and had never seen either the old man or his wife. Plainly there was some delusion in the whole matter. One of our reporters learned the circumstances, and, together with other members of the city Press, resolved to make a visit to the old couple, and investigate, as far as possible, for the benefit of the public.

Procuring the services of a competent interpreter, yesterday morning a party of five or six persons started from Police-station No. 4 to the home of the victims of sorcery, enchantment, and evil influences, which is located in the rear of No. 426 Hickory-street, two or three doors from the corner of Sycamore. The house is a dilapidated frame structure, containing only a few common articles of furniture—evidently a home of poverty. The party found the old woman at home, and her husband absent at church. She was engaged in cooking, and held in her hand a thumb-worn book of Catholic devotions, printed in large German type. Standing thus by a small stove in the room, she answered all questions put to her, frequently bursting into sobs and tears. She said that her husband's name was Joseph Gutzweiler, and he was aged fifty-nine years. He had no regular occupation, but was a wood-sawyer and gained a living in that way. Her own age, she said was fifty-three, and she was married twenty-one years ago, in Lancaster, Penn. Both were born in a small village in Switzerland, and neither can speak English. They came from Lancaster, Penn., about six weeks ago, and stopped at the Hamburg House in this city. They were there tormented by witches, so left, and passed one night as lodgers at the Third Precinct Station-house on Mohawk-street. On commencing to live in their present house, they were tormented by this imaginary policeman, of whom they complained to the Board, and who, it is safe to say, is a phantom of their own imagination. He had, said the poor woman, with tears in her eyes, bewitched her so terribly that nothing she did could prosper. Many times had he appeared, and, by the aid of sorcery, made her crawl in and out of the window. He bewitched the lock by his evil influence. She stated, then, that her tormentor lived next door, that his name was Wilhelm, that he was also a Switzer, and had a wife who was a witch. Once he entered the house and made marks on the table; once he came upon her and tried to knock her down in the Chippewa market; and invariably he hangs over her bed, and holds her eyes wide open so that she cannot sleep. The same man and his witch-wife had got hold of her husband's saw, and so bewitched it that his utmost endeavors to use it were vain. Again both heard their tormentors speaking to them through the wall every night, and calling them vile and filthy names. Twice in the night she saw the witch. She protested that they were quiet people, never had any quarrels, and never did anything wrong. She exhibited a bottle of holy water, and a small Catholic charm or medal which had been given her by a priest, but these did no good. She kept them tied up very carefully in a piece of rag. The medal she obtained from a missionary at St. Michael's Church, and thought she would then be free from torment.

During the interview the old man returned from church. He was very anxious to show the party his marriage certificate and christening papers, which were locked up in a large wooden chest. They were old, greasy manuscripts, but the couple handled them as precious treasures. The object of showing the papers was to prove that they were honest people who never did aught to be tormented by sorcerers and witches. Both agreed that there could be no peace of mind for them until their persecutors were driven away by some power stronger than their own.

When the interview terminated our reporter made inquiries among the neighbors, and learned that no policeman lived in the vicinity; that the occupants in the adjoining house were quiet, and had never had any communication with the deluded old people at all. One of the neighbors stated that when they first came there to live, a piece of stove-pipe loaned them would not fit, for which they blamed the narrator of the story, who they said was a malignant witch. They had come to be known by the neighbors as "the old man and woman who were bewitched," and none cared to interfere with them.

The whole story may seem very absurd, but to the old people it is a fearful reality, and their superstition is so great that no argument could dispossess them of the idea. Their peace of mind is utterly gone, and that they cherish the most implicit faith in witchcraft and sorcery is not to be denied. The mental depression and terror of both is very great.

Doubly Fatal Affray in Mississippi.

From the Louisville Courier-Journal, Nov. 27.

On the 16th a young man and his father-in-law visited Summit, Miss., with their families, they living a short distance in the country, and while in the town they got on a spree. On their way home they fell out and got into a fight, which resulted in the death of both, the old man dying from pistol wounds and the young man from wounds inflicted with a knife. It all took place on the road, in the presence of their wives and children. The name of the old man was Weller.

Half Horse and Half Man.

Rheumatism, Swellings, Lameness, and any kind of flesh, bone, or muscle ailment upon man or beast, is cured by CENTAUR LINIMENT, the most wonderful discovery of ancient or modern times.—*Advertisement.*

Nicol, Davidson & Co.,
NO. 686 BROADWAY,
are now opening fifty cases of Real Bronze Statuary, Clocks, Parlor Ornaments, &c., being the latest productions of the Paris workshops.—*Advertisement.*

Dandruff.
BURNETT'S COCOAINE REMOVES.—*Advertisement.*

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, published THIS MORNING, contains the very latest telegraphic and general news; editorials on matters of current interest; a page of carefully-prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agricultural and domestic interest, and other interesting reading matter.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES may be had at the counter of the Publication Office, in wrappers, ready for mailing. Price, FIVE CENTS.

Batchelor's Hair Dye is the Best in the world—the only safe, true and perfect hair dye. No ridiculous tints—no disappointment—harmless, reliable, instantaneous black or brown. At all druggists and No. 16 Bond-st.

All Hail the Chief!—All who have used DELMONICO LITTLE'S SYRUP PECTORAL call it chief among ten thousand lung remedies, and so will you.

The Best and the Cheapest—The famous HALFORD LEICESTERSHIRE TABLE-SAUCE.

New-York Stencil Works, No. 87 Nassau-st., New-York.

MARRIED.

PENDEXTER—ROSS.—On Tuesday evening, Nov. 26, by Rev. Dr. Crosby, SAMUEL H. PENDEXTER to MARY H. ROSS, both of this City.

PERRY—BONESTEUL.—On Wednesday, the 27th inst., at the residence of her brother, No. 310 Carlton-av., Brooklyn, by Rev. Charles H. Homer, Miss MARY G. BONESTEUL, of Fon du Lac, Wis., to Hon. E. PERRY, of Cobourg, Senator, Canada West.

☞ Milwaukee and Fon du Lac papers please copy.

SLIPPER—JENKINS.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Nov. 27, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. Norman Seaver, D. D., JOSEPH A. SLIPPER to ZILLAH, daughter of Charles Jenkins, Esq.

STRONG—SMITH.—On the 27th inst., at Alexandria, Virginia, by Rev. Dr. Norton, WILLIAM E. STRONG, of New-York, to ALICE CORBYN, daughter of Francis Lee Smith.

WARD—GODFREY.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Nov. 26, at the residence of the bride's mother, by Rev. Edward L. Wells of Southport, Conn., CHARLES F. WARD, of New-York, and HARRIET MABEL, youngest daughter of the late Seth Godfrey.

WHITTEN—BLOODGOOD.—In this City, on Tuesday evening, 26th inst., by Rev. William Ormiston, D. D., HORATIO H. WHITTEN, of Buffalo, N. Y., to CECELIA F., daughter of Matthias Bloodgood.

WARREN—BARTON.—On Tuesday, Nov. 26, at the residence of the bride's parents in this City, by Rev. John Murray Forbes, D. D., WILLIAM Y. WARREN, of Buffalo, N. Y., to CLARA, daughter of William Barton.

DIED.

AGNEW.—On Thursday, Nov. 28, 1872, ROBERT T. AGNEW, in the 65th year of his age.

Friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 429 West 23d-st., Saturday, at 1 o'clock.

BALDWIN.—On Wednesday evening, Nov. 27, ELIZABETH BALDWIN, widow of Dr. William Baldwin, in the 92d year of her age.

Her relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services at her late residence, (at Dr. Linsly's,) No. 22 Lafayette-place, on Friday at 4 o'clock P. M., and also at the old Methodist Episcopal Church, at White Plains, on Saturday at 12 M. A special car will leave Central Depot, 42d-st., on Saturday at 10:30 A. M.

BLACK.—On Tuesday, Nov. 26, Capt. ROBERT BLACK, of the bark Gazelle.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 253 77th-st., corner of 2d-av., this Friday, at 11 o'clock M.

CHAPMAN.—In Brooklyn, N. Y., Nov. 28, after a lingering illness, MINNIE ELIZABETH, daughter of Edward and Elizabeth B. Chapman, aged 21 years and 11 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services, Friday afternoon, 29th inst., at 3 o'clock, from No. 227 Putnam-av. The remains will be taken to Utica, for interment.

☞ Utica (N. Y.) Rochester (N. Y.) and London (Eng.) papers, please copy.

CAULDWELL.—On Tuesday, Nov. 26, DEBORAH CAULDWELL, daughter of the late John Cauldwell, aged 83 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services, at the residence of her sister, Mrs. Isaac Newton, No. 26 West 21st-st., on Friday, 29th inst., at 10 A. M.

DILLON.—On Tuesday, the 26th inst., ROBERT JAMES DILLON, in the 63d year of his age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at St. Patrick's Cathedral, Mott-st., on Friday, the 29th inst., at 10½ A. M., without further notice.

DICKINSON.—In this City, on Thursday, Nov. 28, EMMA FLORENCE, only daughter of Rev. John and Martha J. Dickinson, aged 11 years.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

JONES.—On Tuesday, Nov. 26, Mrs. MARY JONES, aged 71 years.

The relatives and friends and those of her son, Walter Jones, are respectfully invited to attended the funeral, on Friday, Nov. 29, at 11 o'clock, from the residence of her daughter, Mrs. E. Davies, 123d-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

JOHNSON.—On Wednesday morning, Nov. 27, at his residence, Coney Island road, HENRY JOHNSON, in the 58th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from St. Paul's Episcopal Church, Flatbush, Long Island, on Saturday, 30th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

MARTIN.—On Wednesday, 27th inst., SARAH F. MARTIN, widow of Alexander Martin and daughter of the late Thomas Rich.

Friends and relatives of the family and those of her daughter, Mrs Sarah A. Willis, are invited to attend the funeral services, at her late residence, No. 237 East 33d-st., at 4 P. M., on Friday, 29th inst.

MATTHIAS.—On Wednesday, the 27th inst., Rev. B. MATTHIAS, in the 75th year of his age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at the residence of his son-in-law, Mr. John Y. Culyer, on Prospect Park, Brooklyn, on Saturday, the 30th inst., at 1 o'clock, without further notice.

McINTOSH.—On Thursday evening, HESTER ALEXANDER McINTOSH, daughter of the late Major Lachlan McIntosh, of Georgia, aged 73.

Funeral services at the Madison-square Presbyterian Church, on Saturday morning, at 9½ o'clock. Remains will be taken to Glen Cove, Long Island, for interment, by the 11 o'clock train from Hunter's Point.

MEAD.—In Greenwich, Conn., Nov. 27, ARTHUR S. MEAD, son of Frederick Mead, of this City, in the 21st year of his age.

Funeral services at the house of his parents, in Greenwich, Friday, 29th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. Carriages in waiting on arrival of 11:38 train from New-York.

MEAD.—Nov. 26, at Mare Island Navy-yard, Cal., GEORGE L. MEAD, Pay-master United States Navy, aged 34 years.

Notice of funeral upon arrival of the remains.

NAYLOR.—On Wednesday, Nov. 27, PETER NAYLOR, in the 72d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 314 5th-av., on Saturday, Nov. 30, at 2½ o'clock P. M., without further notice.

WESSELLS.—On Monday, Nov. 11, of inflammation of the brain, in Timbuctoo, Yuba County, Cal., SAMUEL C. WESSELLS.

Relatives, friends of the family, and friends of Fredonia Lodge, No. 188, I. O. of O. F., Smartsville, Cal., of which he was a member, are invited to attend his funeral at No. 415 West 19th-st., Friday, at 1 o'clock.

MISCELLANEOUS.

EXTRAORDINARY ART SALE.

DEC. 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7,
At 7½ P. M. each day,
At the Clinton Hall Sale-rooms,
Astor-place and 8th-st.

The entire collection of paintings imported by Mr. H. W. Derby and Mr. P. L. Everard, comprising nearly 400 paintings, by the FIRST MODERN MASTERS.

The most important and valuable collection of paintings ever brought to or offered for sale in America.

These superb works of art are now on exhibition at the Academy of Design, 23d-st. and 4th-av., where they will remain for a few days only.

"A collection of foreign paintings which exceeds in value and numbers any which has ever before been exhibited in this country."—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

TERMS OF SALE.

On all amounts less than $1,000, cash; on all amounts more than $1,000 and less than $5,000, sixty days; more than $5,000, sixty and ninety days.
THE MESSRS. LEAVITT, AUCTIONEERS.

PRIVATE LIBRARY AT AUCTION.

Clinton Hall Sale-rooms. GEO. A. LEAVITT & CO., Auctioneers. FRIDAY, SATURDAY, and MONDAY EVENINGS, Nov. 29, 30, and Dec. 2, at 7½ o'clock. Sale of a very valuable PRIVATE LIBRARY of choice ENGLISH AND AMERICAN BOOKS, comprising Dibdin's "Topographical Antiquities," five volumes; Blade's "Life of Caxton," two volumes; "Stafford Gallery," two volumes, folio; "Royal Gallery of Art," folio; Daniell & Ayton's "Picturesque Voyage," four volumes, folio; "Œuvres de Buffon," colored plates, twenty volumes; "Appleton's Cyclopædia," sixteen volumes, half morocco, &c.; also, many rare works of French Facetiæ, History, Voyages, Travels, &c. Catalogues ready. Books on exhibition.

NOTICE.—KENTUCKY LIBRARY DRAWING.

All agencies for the sale of tickets in the Second Grand Gift Concert in aid of the Public Library of Kentucky were required to settle up on yesterday, Nov. 25, but, for the accommodation of those who are not yet supplied with tickets, I will continue to fill cash orders which may be received at this office until the evening of Dec. 5.

THOS. E. BRAMLETTE,
Agent Public Library, Kentucky.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Nov. 26, 1872.

I have a few tickets (scattering numbers only) to the Grand Gift Concert for the benefit of the Public Library of Kentucky, which positively and unequivocally comes off in Louisville, Ky., Saturday, Dec. 7. They will be furnished to those who first apply for them at the former prices of $10 for whole tickets, $5 for halves, and $2 50 for quarters. For distribution by lot, at this concert, 1,000 cash gifts, amounting to $500,000, the highest gift being $100,000, the next $50,000, next $25,000, next $20,000, next $15,000, next $10,000, and the balance ranging from $9,000 down.

THOS. H. HAYS,
Branch Office Public Library, Kentucky,
No. 609 Broadway, New-York.

NEW-ENGLAND SOCIETY.

A special meeting of the New-England Society in the City of New-York will be held at Delmonico's, 14th-st. and 5th-av., on FRIDAY EVENING next, 29th inst., at 7½ o'clock, to hear the report of the Committee on the new charter and by-laws, to nominate a Board of officers for the ensuing year, and for the election of new members.

L. P. HUBBARD, Secretary.

FRENCH SPOLIATION CLAIMS.

The heirs of the original claimants, in this City are requested to meet at the counting room of N. L. & G. Griswold, No. 71 South-st., at 12 o'clock SATURDAY, Nov. 30, to take measures for bringing the matter before Congress. A list of original New-York claimants was published in the *Evening Post* of Nov. 27.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.

PRICES REDUCED.

Tickets, $25: fractions in proportion. Prizes cashed, information furnished.

TAYLOR & CO., Bankers,
Orders filled. No. 16 Wall-st.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.

Grand extraordinary drawing. Whole tickets, $80. J. B. MARTINEZ & CO., Bankers, No. 10 Wall-st., Post-office box No. 4,685, New-York.

COMMISSIONER FOR ILLINOIS and other States and notary public. Office No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 7, first floor.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

BOOK ON STRICTURE, FISTULA, and Thirty Diseases of the Pelvic Viscera. By HENRY A. DANIELS, M. D., No. 144 Lexington-av. Mailed for 25 cents.

POLITICAL.

SEVENTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—The 28th inst. being a legal holiday, the meeting for that evening will not take place. A special meeting will be held at West Fiftieth-street Church, near 8th-av., on FRIDAY, the 29th inst., at 7½ o'clock P. M., to transact regular and special business, and make arrangements for holding the annual election for officers and delegates.

Those who have been elected to membership, but who have not signed the roll, and those who may be elected at this meeting, are requested to be present and sign, to enable them to vote at the annual election to be held Dec. 10.

JOEL W. MASON, President.
DAVID B. MELLISH, Secretary.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ BANKING-HOUSE OF FISK & HATCH, No. 5 Nassau-st., New-York.

We receive DEPOSITS and allow interest on daily balances, issue interest-bearing CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT, make COLLECTIONS in all parts of the United States and Canadas, and execute orders at the Stock Exchange for INVESTMENT STOCKS AND BONDS.

We buy and sell, as usual, GOVERNMENT, CENTRAL PACIFIC, and WESTERN PACIFIC BONDS, and especially recommend to the attention of investors the SIX PER CENT. FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY, which are issued either coupon or registered, in denominations of $100, $500, and $1,000; interest is paid in gold, May and November. At their present price they yield *over seven per cent. income in gold.*

This great work is about completed; there are now nearly 400 miles finished, and only about 25 miles remain to unite the Atlantic tide-waters to the Ohio River Valley by the shortest and easiest rail-route possible.

The quantities of white oak, poplar, pine, walnut, and other valuable timbers; the cannel, splint, and bituminous coals; the varieties of iron ores; the limestone, salt, and other products, render the route of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad probably the most attractive location for coal-mining, iron-making, and kindred manufactures and industries, in the United States.

The Company have, at considerable expense, caused a geological survey to be made of the route of the road by Prof. Ridgeway. Copies of his valuable Report, with map, and also a pamphlet containing the latest information in reference to the present condition and future prospects of the road, can be had on application at our office.

FISK & HATCH.

BANKING HOUSE HENRY CLEWS & CO., No. 32 Wall-st., New-York.

Bills of Exchange, circular notes, travelers' and commercial credits issued, available in all parts of the world.

Deposits received, subject to check at sight Interest allowed on all daily balances.

Collections made. Investment orders executed.

☞ NEW-YORK MIDLAND.

Of the First Mortgage SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD LOAN of this Company there remains but a small amount unmarketed. When it is considered that this new Great Trunk line is now so nearly completed, we cannot avoid the conviction that these bonds, at $20,000 a mile, secured by a First Mortgage, are particularly desirable and safe. For sale or exchange for marketable securities by

GEO. OPDYKE & CO., Bankers,
No. 25 Nassau st.

TO INVESTORS.

We are selling at par and interest, and recommend to careful investors, the First Mortgage Seven-Thirty Gold Bonds of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company. Special attention is called to the ample Land security on which these bonds rest, in addition to the usual guarantee of a first mortgage on the Road, its equipments, and earnings. The lands of the Company thus far sold have realized $5 97 per acre. The grant averages about 23,000 acres per mile of road.

JAY COOKE & CO.

☞ CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY R. R. CO. 7 PER CENT. CURRENCY BONDS, COUPON OR REGISTERED. FOR SALE BY KIDDER, PEABODY & CO., NO. 45 WALL-ST.

Real Estate Transactions.

For today the following auctions are announced at which real estate, as noted, will be offered for sale by the auctioneers named:

By Hugh N. Camp, at the Exchange, at a Supreme Court sale, Henry E. Davies, Esq., referee, the five-story and basement brick store and tenement, known as No. 2¹1 Canal-street, north-east corner of Mulberry-street; lot 25 by 50; building covers same.

By Joseph McGuire, at the Exchange, at an adjourned Supreme Court sale, James H. Coleman Esq., referee, a house and lot on the south side of West Fortieth-street, 283.4 feet east of Ninth-avenue; lot 16 by half the block in depth.

By B. P. Fairchild, at the Exchange, at a Supreme Court sale, ——, referee, plot No. 104 Dyckman estate, four lots on the north-east corner of Naegle-avenue and the King's Bridge road; also, plot No. 125, same estate, eight lots on the south-east corner of Naegle-avenue and the King's Bridge road.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE OR WILL TRADE FOR A FIRST-class house five Central Park lots, elegantly located, between 8th-av. and the Boulevard. Address T. L. Box A., *Times* Office.

FOR SALE, LET OR LEASE—THE large first-class buildings, just completed, Nos. 17, 19, 21, and 23 Rose-st., with a frontage of 110 feet; only three minutes' walk from City Hall or new Post-office, and in the vicinity of several large printing establishments; buildings well adapted for stores or manufacturing purposes requiring an abundance of light, especially so for printers desirous of a good cutting light; steam engines and boilers may be placed in the rear, or power may be obtained from adjoining premises; a person in attendance to show the buildings. Address or apply to

OCKERSHAUSEN BROS.,
No. 380 South-st.

LEOPOLD FRIEDMAN,
REAL ESTATE BROKER,
No. 112 Broadway.

Dyckman lots and up-town property at the lowest market prices.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THAT LARGE property, No. 134 East 41st-st., comprising an area of nearly two full lots, with a four-story brick building on it suitable for manufacturing or other purposes; terms easy. Apply to COLMAN BENEDICT, No. 14 Broad-st., or PETER CARTER, No. 530 Broadway.

FOR SALE, ON BROADWAY—THE valuable premises known as Nos. 1,410 and 1,412 Broadway, east side, between 39th and 40th sts., on reasonable terms. Apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine-st., branch office No. 33 East 17th-st., Union-square.

$8,000 CAN BE PLACED ON A City house, centrally located, worth $23,000; no bonus paid; no commission charged; first mortgage. **BIKER, HESSE & CO., No. 5 Pine-st.**

FOR SALE CHEAP—FIRST-CLASS brown-stone high-stoop houses, 20x50 feet, Nos. 239 and 241 West 44th-st. Inquire on premises, or of T. WALL, No. 249 West 52d-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

HOMES.

A beautiful house and grounds at Roselle, one of the most attractive places on the line of the Central Railroad of New-Jersey, five minutes from Elizabeth, forty-five minutes from New-York.

Also houses and lots of various prices to suit all who love a pleasant home. Call on

W. W. DILTS, Roselle, N. J.

FOR SALE—A FINE PROPERTY AT Greenwich, Conn., within ten minutes of the railroad station; handsome new dwelling-house, 50x36, stable, &c., with ten acres of land; improvements have been made in best manner for owner's own occupancy; situation elevated and attractive, commanding fine views of Long Island Sound and the surrounding country; near to churches, schools, post-office, and stores. For particulars, terms, &c., apply to FRANCIS TOMES, No. 104 Broadway, New-York.

FOR SALE—VALUABLE PROPERTY IN New-Canaan, Conn., known as the Olmstead Place; 100 acres ridge land, large house, twelve rooms, two barns, two carriage-houses, wood and wash houses, hennery, &c.; 700 feet above sea level; commanding extensive views of Long Island, the Sound, from Greenwich to Bridgeport, and the surrounding country; two hours from 42d-st., via New-York and New-Haven and New-Canaan Railroads. Price $16,000; terms easy. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, lands and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

VALUABLE FARM,
AT SIX MILE RUN, N. J.,
TO BE SOLD AT AUCTION.

The subscribers, executors of M. H. Williams, deceased, will sell at auction, without reserve, on the premises,

ON MONDAY, DEC. 2,
AT 2 O'CLOCK P. M.,

the very valuable farm of 201 acres, opposite residence of Geo. C. Cushman, on Princeton Turnpike, near Six Mile Run, N. J.

Dwelling-house, several acres of wood, land adapted to grass, seventy-five tons of hay cut in a season, three miles from Voorhees station, five miles from New-Brunswick.

CAROLINE M. WILLIAMS,
JOHN L. BLAKE.

ORANGE, N. J., Nov. 23, 1872.

EXECUTORS' SALE
OF BREWERY AND FIXTURES,
IN BOONTON, N. J.

The subscribers, executors of Moses H. Williams, deceased, will sell at public auction, without reserve, on the premises,

ON SATURDAY, NOV. 30,
at 1 o'clock P. M.,

the valuable property known as "Hunkley's Brewery," at Boonton, N. J.

Lot of 8½ acres, buildings in good order, steam-engine, boiler, vats, and other fixtures.

CAROLINE M. WILLIAMS,
JOHN L. BLAKE.

ORANGE, N. J., Nov. 23, 1872.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

EXECUTRIX SALE OF PROPERTY IN THE TOWN OF WEST FARMS, WESTCHESTER COUNTY, AND MACDOUGAL AND WEST 13TH STS., NEW-YORK, AT AUCTION.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, Dec. 3, 1872, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway.

Sale by order of the executrix of Jacob B. Herrick, deceased.

WEST FARMS—About twenty acres of land, with the improvements thereon, lying between the Southern Boulevard and the Bronx River, in the town of West Farms. The Harlem River and Port Chester Railroad now being completed, passes through this property, which has been laid out in villa plots and lots, and will be sold in plots to suit purchasers.

MACDOUGAL-STREET—The valuable lot, with the two-story and basement brick dwelling, known as No. 129, near Washington-square, 19x40 feet, lot 85.9.

WEST THIRTEENTH-STREET, NO. 3—Valuable lot, with two-story brick coach-house, 25x45 feet, on front, and two-story brick stable, 18x45 feet, on rear of lot, 25x103.3. Terms at sale. Maps and full particulars at the auctioneer's office, No. 3 Pine-st.

LODI PRINT WORKS—IN BANKRUPTCY.—Assignee's sale at public auction.—Pursuant to an order of the District Court of the United States for the District of New-Jersey, the undersigned will sell, at public auction, without reserve, to the highest bidder, on WEDNESDAY, the 20th day of November, 1872, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, on the premises, at Lodi, Bergen County, N. J., the manufacturing property, known as "The Lodi Print Works," comprising all the real estate, fixtures, fixed machinery, water rights, &c., belonging to the Company, unless previously disposed of at private sale.

Terms may be known on application to the undersigned. NATHAN HOBART,
Assignee in bankruptcy of the Lodi Print Works, No. 53 Leonard-st., New-York City.

The foregoing sale is adjourned, by order of the Court, to Dec. 18, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the same place.
NATHAN HOBART,
Assignee Lodi Print Works.

WM. TRIST BAILEY, Auctioneer.

BY V. K. STEVENSON & SON.—WILL sell, THURSDAY, Dec. 5, 1872, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, at 12 o'clock,

THE MOST VALUABLE CENTRAL PARK CORNER LOT,

5TH-AV., SOUTH-EAST CORNER OF 90TH-ST., 25 feet front and rear by 100 feet deep directly in front of the entrance to the grand east-side drive, bridle-path, and road for pedestrians; 109 feet above tide-water, the highest point on the avenue. Terms easy. Maps at No. 11 Pine-st. and No. 226 5th-av.

JAMES M. MILLER, Auctioneer.

BY JAMES M. MILLER. SATURDAY, Nov. 30, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, under the direction of Nathaniel Jarvis, Jr., Esq., referee, Nos. 81, 83 and 85 Carmine-st., the three five-story brick tenement-houses and stores; gas and water in each house. For maps and full particulars inquire at the office of the auctioneer, No. 28 Pine-st.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

FURNISHED.

A FURNISHED HOUSE IN WEST 22D-st., near 5th-av.; four-story brown-stone, high-stoop house, extra width; in complete order; most desirable; will be rented for the Winter, or longer, to a private family. Permits of **OGDEN & CLARK,** (late Ward & Ogden,) **Broadway, corner 17th-st.**

UNFURNISHED.

A HOUSE TO LET—NO. 40 20TH-ST., thirteen rooms; No. 110 22d-st., seventeen rooms; No. 41 28th-st., thirteen rooms; all near 4th-av. Apply to R. C. READ, No. 128 East 22d-st.

STORES, &C, TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN
TIMES BUILDING.

SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.
Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS—THE stores, Nos. 477 and 479 Broome-st., each six stories and basement, with all the latest improvements; also, the house, No. 752 5th-av., between 57th and 58th sts. Apply to JACOB WEEKS, No. 318 Bowery.

TO LET—THE SPACIOUS STORE, NO 591 Broadway to Mercer-st. Store, basement, and sub-cellar, 30x200 feet. Possession Jan. 1 next. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FINANCIAL.

SEVEN PER CENT.

STATE AID BONDS,

TO THE ARKANSAS CENTRAL RAILWAY,

A FIRST LIEN
ON THE REVENUE OF THE ROAD,
ONLY $15,000 PER MILE,
At Seventy-five Cents
AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

This is the Great Central East and West route through Arkansas, **CONNECTING THE THREE LARGEST CITIES IN THE STATE,** Helena, Pine Bluff, and Little Rock, the Capital. This route has supported a **LINE OF FIVE STEAMERS** for several years. Connects with the **GREAT COAL FIELDS** west of Little Rock, and **THE CATTLE TRADE** from Texas, with unrestricted control of the **COTTON PRODUCT FROM THE RICHEST PLANTATIONS IN THE WORLD.** With these facts, careful investors will at once observe the immense traffic that awaits this Road.

Interest payable 1st October and April, at the Union Trust Company, New-York.

Maps, circulars, pamphlets, giving full particulars of the loan, to be had by addressing the undersigned,

WILLIAMS & BOSTWICK,
Bankers, No. 49 Wall-st., New-York.

BANKING HOUSE
OF
TURNER BROTHERS,

14 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEPOSITS received subject to check at sight. INTEREST allowed on daily balances.

CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT issued, bearing interest available at all business centres. Collections made on all points.

SIGHT DRAFTS and TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS on San Francisco.

STOCKS, BONDS, and GOLD bought and sold on commission for cash. Carefully-selected investment securities for sale.

We specially recommend the **7 PER CENT. GOLD FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS** of the **INDIANAPOLIS, BLOOMINGTON AND WESTERN RAILWAY EXTENSION AS A** prime security, fully entitled to the confidence of all investors. PRICE 90 and INTEREST. Pamphlets and circulars relating to the bonds furnished on application.

THE BURLINGTON,
CEDAR RAPIDS,
AND MINNESOTA RAILROAD
FIRST MORTGAGE 7 PER CENT.
SINKING FUND
Convertible Gold Bonds,
FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX.

We confidently recommend these Bonds as among the safest and best upon the market.

At present prices they yield to holders nearly nine per cent. on investment.

They are now admitted to regular dealing at the New-York Stock Exchange, and are also

BOUGHT AND SOLD BY
HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
No. 32 Wall-st., New-York.

EDWARD HAIGHT & CO.
BANKERS,
NO. 9 WALL-ST., N. Y.

FIVE PER CENT. Interest Allowed on Deposits.

The business of our firm is the same as any State or National Bank.

Individuals or firms banking with us may deposit and draw as they please, the same as with any bank, except that we allow Five per Cent. Interest on all balances.

We buy and sell Bonds, Stocks, Gold, Business paper, and collect Business Notes and Drafts throughout the United States, giving prompt returns.

PORT ROYAL RAILROAD
SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS

For sale at 72½ and accrued interest. The cheapest bonds in market. Interest regularly paid in New-York.

C. & G. WOODMAN, No. 30 Pine-st.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD COMPANY,
OFFICE OF SECRETARY AND TREASURER,
CLEVELAND, Nov. 25, 1872.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad for the election of directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before them, will be held at the office of the Company, in Cleveland, Ohio, at 10 o'clock A. M. on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 1, 1873.

The transfer-books will be closed Dec. 2, proximo, and reopened Jan. 2, 1873.

G. A. INGERSOLL, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

THE INDIANA
AND
ILLINOIS CENTRAL
RAILWAY COMPANY'S
First Mortgage 7 Per Cent.
GOLD BONDS.
$3,500,000.

This is an EAST AND WEST ROAD, RUNNING ON THE FORTIETH PARALLEL FROM INDIANAPOLIS, IND., TO DECATUR, ILL., 152 miles; through the richest agricultural and mineral country of both States, and connecting at termini with the GREAT THROUGH ROUTES to the East and West.

It is the only East and West Road in a belt averaging thirty miles wide, and passes through the best part of the rich

BLOCK COAL FIELD

of Indiana, in which the COMPANY OWNS 2,000 ACRES OF BLOCK COAL LANDS. It owns, also, 30,000 acres of Farming lands.

The Company is building this road with cash furnished by the shareholders, aided by liberal donations along the line.

EIGHTY-FIVE miles, completing the Western Division, Montezuma to Decatur, and opening the Coal Fields, will be finished, equipped, and running in January next; the remainder of the line in season to move the crops in 1873.

The following well-known bankers and capitalists are large stockholders in the Company:

W. H. GUION, (of WILLIAMS & GUION;) SIDNEY DILLON, JAY COOKE & CO., CLARK, DODGE & CO., J. & W. SELIGMAN, VIBBARD, FOOTE & CO., and PAUL S. FORBES, of New-York; BENJ. E. BATES, of Boston; HENRY LEWIS, of Philadelphia; and GEO. M. PULLMAN, of Chicago.

Bonds, $1,000 each, payable in thirty years, principal and interest in Gold, free of Government tax. Sinking Fund 2½ per cent. on gross earnings.

For sale at 90 and accrued interest by the Financial Agents of the Company, (of whom pamphlets and information may be obtained.)

WALKER, ANDREWS & CO.,
NO. 14 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

CHICAGO AND CANADA
SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY

7 PER CENT. 1ST MORTGAGE GOLD BONDS, coupon and registered. Interest payable April and October, in New-York or London. This road, now making rapid progress toward completion, is the western end of the NEW AIR LINE from Chicago to Buffalo, with the best business connections at Chicago, Toledo, Detroit and Buffalo.

Pamphlets and full information furnished by

LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER
BANKERS, NO. 10 WALL-ST.
WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 27 PINE-ST.

GUARANTEED BONDS
ON A COMPLETED ROAD.
THE CINCINNATI, RICHMOND
AND
FORT WAYNE RAILROAD CO.'S
FIRST MORTGAGE
7 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS.

HAVING FIFTY YEARS TO RUN, PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN UNITED STATES GOLD COIN, "not inferior to the present standard." Interest payable semi-annually in New-York, on the 1st day of June and December, and guaranteed jointly and severally by

THE CINCINNATI, HAMILTON AND DAYTON RAILROAD COMPANY,
THE PENNSYLVANIA COMPANY, AND
THE GRAND RAPIDS AND INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY.

The road is completed and in full operation, and extends ninety miles from Fort Wayne to Richmond, Ind., and has contracts running ninety-nine years for the interchange of business with the above Companies, and with the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company. Price **92 1-2** and interest Full particulars on application to

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.,
NO. 27 PINE-ST.

VERMILYE & CO.
BANKERS,
16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
FIRST-CLASS RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL BONDS ALWAYS ON HAND FOR INVESTMENT.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.
MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

CITY OF EVANSVILLE, INDIANA,
7 Per Cent. Bonds,
92 1-2 AND INTEREST.

This is the second City of the State, both as to population and commercial importance, and is growing rapidly.

Its Bonds are a first-class security.

For sale by

George Opdyke & Co.,
NO. 25 NASSAU-ST.

10 PER CENT. KANSAS SCHOOL BONDS
10 PER CENT. NEBRASKA SCHOOL BONDS

The safest and most remunerative of bond investments.

Total amount of Kansas School Bonds issued to Jan. 1, 1872, $1,389,606; amount outstanding Jan. 1, 1872, $498,219.

Balance has been redeemed.

Choice lots for sale below par by

FITCH, OTIS & CO.,
No. 11 Pine-st., New-York.

OFFICE OF THE
SECURITY
LIFE INS. AND ANNUITY CO.,
Nos. 31 and 33 Pine-st.

An election for Directors of the second class will be held at the office of the Company, on Tuesday, the 10th day of December next. Polls open from 12 to 1 o'clock. ISAAC H. ALLEN, Secretary.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

ATLANTIC INSURANCE SCRIP
BOUGHT AND SOLD BY
WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine-st.

OFFICE OF THE CITY TREASURER,
ST. PAUL, Minn., Nov. 21, 1872.

THE RECENT DECISION OF THE Supreme Court of Minnesota sustains the validity of bonds issued by this city to the Lake Superior Railroad Company. Pending this decision, the city was compelled by injunction to suspend the payment of interest upon them.

Notice is hereby given that all due bonds or interest coupons will be redeemed on presentation at the office of Messrs. P. M. MYERS & CO., New-York Financial Agents of the City of St. Paul.

M. KSCH, City Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILROAD CO., NOS. 74 AND 76 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Nov. 9, 1872.

THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THIS Company are hereby notified that the annual meeting for the election of directors and inspectors of election for the ensuing year, will be held at their offices on MONDAY, Dec. 9, at 12 o'clock.

The transfer-books of the Company are closed, and will be opened on the 10th of December next.

CHARLES DAY, Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT an election for directors of "The New-York City Rapid Transit Company" will be held at No. 25 West 4th-st., in the City of New-York, on FRIDAY, the 29th day of November, 1872.

The poll will open at 12 o'clock, noon, and remain open for one hour.

By order of the corporators.

C. VANDERBILT, Chairman.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 11, 1872.

FINANCIAL.

TRAFFIC GUARANTEE
AND
REDEMPTION BONDS
OF THE
Springfield and Illinois South-eastern Railway.

Road 228 miles long, entirely completed and equipped. First Mortgage 7 Per Cent. Gold Bonds. Only $15,000 per mile. Interest payable semi-annually at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company in New-York.

PRICE 90 AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

This Road has a Traffic Guarantee from the well-known "Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati, and Indianapolis Railway," by which it is estimated that from One Hundred to Two Hundred Thousand Dollars of these Bonds will be redeemed by lot, at par and accrued interest, each year, giving the fortunate holder 10 per cent. profit, besides 9 per cent. interest upon the investment.

We invite the attention of Capitalists and Investors to this security as a particularly desirable and safe one, and should be glad to furnish Pamphlets and Maps and full particulars upon written or personal application.

We have also for sale a small balance of the quarterly coupon 8 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS of the "LOGANSPORT, CRAWFORDSVILLE, AND SOUTH-WESTERN RAILWAY" of Indiana, a completed Road, running for twelve miles through the CELEBRATED BLOCK COAL FIELD.

Government Bonds and all marketable securities taken in exchange at the market rates.

JONES & SCHUYLER,
No. 12 Pine-st., New-York.

CONVERTIBLE
MIDLAND BONDS

A 7 per cent. Mortgage Bond for sale on one of the great roads running from New-York City—on THE THIRD LARGEST ROAD IN NEW YORK STATE. The most desirable bond of all the Midland issues, affording the largest income and promising the greatest profit.

Price 85 and interest.

We believe them one of the safest and most profitable investments offered in this market for years.

ALLEN, STEPHENS & CO
BANKERS,
SOLE AGENTS FOR THIS LOAN,
NO. 25 PINE-ST.

Geo. Opdyke & Co.,
BANKERS,
No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.

ACCOUNTS OF BANKS, BANKERS, CORPORATIONS, FIRMS AND INDIVIDUALS SOLICITED.

DEPOSITORS ENJOY THE SAME ADVANTAGES AS WITH INCORPORATED BANKS—**FOUR PER CENT.** ON DAILY BALANCES, CREDITED MONTHLY.

COLLECTIONS MADE AT LOWEST RATES.
INVESTMENT SECURITIES A SPECIALTY.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT ON MUNROE & CO., PARIS, AND ON THE CONSOLIDATED BANK, LONDON.

ELECTION NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the annual election for Directors of the Maryland Coal Company will be held at the Company's office, No. 111 Broadway, on TUESDAY, Dec. 10, 1872, the polls to remain open between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M.

The stock transfer-books of the Company will be closed from Nov. 28 to Dec. 10, 1872, both inclusive.

W. M. BRAMHALL, Secretary.

SAFEGUARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 152 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 27, 1872.

AN ELECTION OF THIRTY DIRECTORS of this Company for the ensuing year, and of three Inspectors of the next succeeding election, will be held at this office on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 11, proximo, at 12 o'clock noon. The poll will remain open from 12 to 1 o'clock.

JAMES YEREANCE, Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO the holders of Old Mariposa Securities that the option, at present rates, to take the Mariposa Land and Mining Company's Stock will close on the 30th inst., at the office of the Mariposa Land and Mining Company, No. 34 Wall-st.

SAVINGS BANKS.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 96 WARREN-ST., NEW-YORK.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums.

Interest commences from first January, April, July, and October. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

Interest computed from the first of each month, and is paid or credited on balance remaining in bank Jan. 1 and July 1 of each year. Present rate of interest SIX per cent. Money deposited on or before Dec. 1 will bear interest from that date. Bank No. 58 Bowery, south-west corner of Canal-st. Open every day from 10 A. M., to 3 P. M., and will remain open on Mondays and Saturdays until 7 P. M.

Bank-books in English, German, and French.

E. A. QUINTARD, President.
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

GERMAN UP-TOWN SAVINGS BANK,
Nos. 906 and 908 3d-av., corner 55th-st.

Money deposited now will draw interest from Dec. 1, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum on all sums, from $1 to $5,000. Bank open DAILY from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, and SATURDAYS, also from 6 to 8 P. M.

CHRIST. SCHWARTZ, President.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
Nos. 396 and 398 CANAL-ST., corner of Laight.
SIX per cent. interest on $5 to $5,000.
ASSETS, $10,358,279 88.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH-av., corner 14th st.—Six per Cent. interest paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000; money deposited on or before Dec. 1, draws interest from Dec. 1. Assets $2,857,507 60. Surplus $220,988 85.

DEPOSIT TODAY in the SAVINGS BANK
Chartered by the United States.
SEND FOR CIRCULAR. No. 185 Bleecker-st.
ASSETS OVER $4,000,000.

DIVIDENDS.

MILWAUKEE AND NORTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY.—The coupons due Dec. 1 on the eight per cent. first mortgage bonds of this Company will be paid on and after that date by GREENLEAF, NORRIS & CO., No. 63 Exchange-place.

AUCTION SALES.

VALUABLE RAILROAD PROPERTY
FOR SALE.

Pursuant to a decree of the Circuit Court of the United States, for the Western District of North Carolina, at the November Term, 1872, thereof, at Asheville, in a proceeding, there pending in equity, to foreclose a mortgage mentioned in the pleadings between Henry Clews and Hiram Sibley, plaintiffs, against the Western North Carolina Railroad Company and others, defendants, the undersigned, Commissioners appointed by the Court, at the said above-mentioned November Term thereof, will sell, at the railroad depot of the Western North Carolina Railroad Company, at Salisbury, on TUESDAY, the 31st day of December next, at public auction, for cash, all the franchise, road, road-bed, rolling stock, and property of every kind and description belonging to the Western North Carolina Railroad Company.

Creditors may bid for the property, and such bidders, after paying a sufficient amount of the purchase money in cash to pay the costs and expenses incurred in the proceeding in equity above mentioned, and for the execution of the trust, &c., may be credited with their debts in payment, if the amount for which the property shall sell is sufficient to pay the debts, otherwise pro rata.

When the Western connections of this road are completed it will be one of the most important and profitable railroad properties in the South.

The length of the road from Salisbury to Asheville, N. C., is 142 miles—of which 115 is completed and running to Old Fort, McDowell County, at the eastern base of the Blue Ridge. The remainder of the road, twenty-seven miles, is mostly graded.

The cash cost and valuation of the property is about $4,000,000
The floating debt 350,000
Upon the road is a first mortgage of 1,400,000
the only lien on the property.

For any further information address the Commissioners.

B. S. GAITHER,
at Morgantown, N. C.
MARCUS ERWIN,
at Asheville, N. C.

Nov. 20, 1872.

HUGH N. CAMP, Auctioneer.

BY HUGH N. CAMP,
No. 106 Broadway, corner Pine-st.

Real Estate Auctioneer and Broker; Real Estate, Stocks and Bonds at auction; special attention to property put in his hand exclusively; also to Westchester property.

FRIDAY, Nov. 29.

At 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, (under direction of Henry E. Davies, Jr., Esq., referee,) the valuable store and tenement property north-east corner Canal and Mulberry sts.

AUCTION SALES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT on THURSDAY, November fourteenth, (14,) eighteen hundred and seventy-two, at 12 o'clock at noon of that day, at the Merchants' Exchange Sales-rooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, through Muller, Wilkins & Company, as auctioneers, the undersigned, as pledgee of the property herein after described, will sell at public auction to the highest bidder, for cash, twenty-five (25) bonds of the Portage Lake and Lake Superior Ship Canal Company, for the principal sum of one thousand ($1,000) dollars each, with the unpaid coupons, which bonds were issued upon the security of a trust deed made by said Company, dated July first, (1st,) eighteen hundred and seventy, (1870,) to Charles L. Frost, purporting to cover the canal, lands, franchises, and personal property in Michigan, therein described and duly recorded, and also twenty-two (22) bonds of the Lake Superior Ship Canal, Railroad, and Iron Company, for the sum of one thousand ($1,000) dollars each, payable in gold, with coupons thereto attached, which last-mentioned bonds were issued upon the security of a mortgage purporting to cover the lands in Michigan therein described, such mortgage being made to the Union Trust Company as trustee, and duly recorded in Michigan, all of such bonds having been pledged with the Ocean National Bank by William L. Avery as collateral security for a loan of eighteen thousand eight hundred and fifty-two ($18,852) dollars made to him by said bank; and the undersigned, as pledgee, will also sell separately, at the same place and time, bonds of the Portage Lake and Lake Superior Ship Canal Company for the principal sum, in all, of eight thousand ($8,000) dollars, with coupons attached, which were issued upon the security of a trust deed, purporting to create a first lien upon the lands, canal, franchises, and personal property in Michigan therein described, which trust deed has been duly recorded in Michigan; and also fifty-six (56) bonds of the Lake Superior Ship Canal, Railroad, and Iron Company, for the principal sum of one thousand ($1,000) dollars each, payable in gold, with coupons attached, which were issued on the security of said trust deed to the Union Trust Company; the last two lots of bonds having been pledged with the Ocean National Bank by Perez J. Avery, as collateral security for a loan of eighteen thousand ($18,000) dollars made to him by said bank; also six (6) bonds of the Lake Superior Ship Canal, Railroad, and Iron Company, issued on the security of said Union Trust Company trust deed for the principal sum of one thousand ($1,000) dollars each, payable in gold, with unpaid coupons attached, which bonds were held by the Ocean National Bank as security for the repayment of an overdraft of nine hundred and sixty-seven dollars and sixty-nine cents, ($967 69,) made by said Perez J. Avery. Also five thousand (5,000) shares of the capital stock of the Portage Lake and Lake Superior Ship Canal Company, of the par value of one hundred ($100) dollars each, which were pledged with said bank by said P. J. Avery, and others, as collateral security for the indebtedness of said Avery and others to said bank. Also forty (40) bonds of the Decatur, Sullivan, and Mattoon Railroad Company, for the principal sum of one thousand ($1,000) dollars each, which bonds were issued on the security of a mortgage upon the property of said Railroad Company, made to the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, trustee; and also twenty-six (26) of the bonds of the Portage Lake and Lake Superior Ship Canal Company for the principal sum of one thousand ($1,000) dollars each, with unpaid coupons attached, issued upon the security of said trust deed to said Frost, which last two mentioned lots of bonds were pledged to said bank as collateral security for a loan of twenty-two thousand ($22,000) dollars made to Alfred Wild by said Ocean Bank. Also, seventeen (17) bonds of the Decatur, Sullivan, and Mattoon Railroad Company for the principal sum of one thousand ($1,000) dollars each, secured by the said Farmers' Loan and Trust Company mortgage. And also, forty-eight (48) bonds of the Lake Superior Ship, Canal, Railroad and Iron Company for the principal sum of one thousand ($1,000) dollars each, with unpaid coupons attached, secured by said Union Trust Company mortgage, which last two lots of bonds were pledged to said bank as collateral security for a loan of twenty-nine thousand four hundred and sixty dollars and ninety-nine cents, ($29,460 99,) made to Alfred Wild by said Ocean Bank. Also, bonds of the Portage Lake and Lake Superior Ship Canal Company, for the principal amount, in all, of fifty thousand ($50,000) dollars, and unpaid coupons attached, issued upon the security of a trust deed, purporting to create a first lien upon the lands therein described, situate in Michigan; such mortgage being made to Martin & Davis, trustees, which last-mentioned fifty thousand ($50,000) dollars of bonds were pledged to said bank as collateral security for the repayment of loans made by said bank to Charles Callender, amounting, to twenty thousand ($20,000) dollars. Also, ten (10) bonds of the Decatur, Sullivan and Mattoon Railroad Company, for the principal sum of one thousand ($1,000) dollars each, secured by said Farmers' Loan and Trust Company mortgage. Also, ten (10) bonds of the Lake Superior Ship Canal, Railroad, and Iron Company, with unpaid coupons attached, issued on the security of said Union Trust Company mortgage, which last two (2) lots of bonds were pledged to said bank by Alfred Wild as collateral security for the payment of his check on the Rhinebeck Bank for five thousand ($5,000) dollars and upward. Also, twenty-nine (29) bonds of the Decatur, Sullivan and Mattoon Railroad Company for the principal sum of one thousand ($1,000) dollars each, secured by said Farmers' Loan and Trust Company mortgage, and eleven (11) bonds of the Chicago and Illinois Southern Railroad Company for the principal sum of one thousand ($1,000) dollars each, secured by a trust deed to the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, which last two lots of bonds were pledged to said bank by Charles Callender as collateral security for the repayment of a loan upon his check on the Ocean Bank for twenty five thousand ($25,000) dollars. Also, thirty (30) bonds of the Lake Superior Ship Canal, Railroad, and Iron Company, for the principal sum of one thousand, ($1,000) dollars each, with unpaid coupons attached, issued upon the security of the said Union Trust Company trust deed, which bonds were pledged to the said bank by Charles Callender, as collateral security for the repayment of his check on the said Ocean Bank for six thousand ($6,000) dollars. Also thirty (30) other such bonds as those last described, with unpaid coupons attached, which were pledged to said bank by the said Charles Callender as security for the payment to said bank of his check on the Shoe and Leather Bank for sixteen thousand ($16,000) dollars. Also twenty-five (25) other such bonds as are last above described, which were pledged to said Ocean Bank by the said Charles Callender, as collaterial security for the payment of his check on the Central National Bank for five thousand ($5,000) dollars; also forty-one (41) other such bonds as are last above described, and twenty-eight (28) bonds of the Chicago and Illinois Southern Railroad Company, for the principal sum of one thousand ($1,000) dollars each, secured by said mortgage to the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, and two (2) bonds of the Decatur, Sullivan, and Mattoon Railroad Company for the principal sum of one thousand ($1,000) dollars each, secured by said trust deed to the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, which last three mentioned lots of bonds were pledged to the said Ocean Bank by the said Charles Callender, as collateral security for the payment of his check on the Third National Bank for thirty-five thousand ($35,000) dollars; and also ten (10) bonds of the Decatur, Sullivan, and Mattoon Railroad Company, for the principal sum of one thousand ($1,000) dollars each, secured by the said Farmers' Loan and Trust Company trust deed; and also twenty (20) bonds of the Chicago and Illinois Southern Railroad Company, for the principal sum of one thousand ($1,000) dollars each, secured by said Farmers' Loan and Trust Company trust deed; and also ten (10) bonds of the Lake Superior Ship Canal, Railroad, and Iron Company, for the principal sum of one thousand ($1,000) dollars each, with unpaid coupons secured by said Union Trust Company trust deed, which last-mentioned three lots of bonds were pledged to said Ocean National Bank by Charles Callender as collateral security for the payment of his check on the Union-square National Bank for twenty thousand ($20,000) dollars.

Further information may be obtained upon application to the undersigned, at his office, No. nineteen (19) Nassau-street, in the City of New-York, or to his attorney's, Messrs. Bangs & North, No. 137 Broadway, in the City of New-York.

THEODORE M. DAVIS,
Receiver of the Ocean National Bank, of the City of New-York, No. 19 Nassau-street.

The above sale is adjourned to THURSDAY, November Twenty-first (21st,) Eighteen Hundred and Seventy-two (1872,) at the same place, at twelve (12) o'clock, at noon. THEODORE M. DAVIS,
Dated, Nov. 14, 1872. Receiver, &c.

The above sale is further adjourned to MONDAY, December second, (2,) 1872, at the same hour and place.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 21, 1872.

THEODORE M. DAVIS,
Receiver, &c.

F. COLTON, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT CHINESE, JAPANESE, AND EAST INDIA GOODS.

F. COLTON will sell, commencing on MONDAY, Dec. 2, at 11 o'clock, the entire stock and fixtures of Messrs. Fountain & Co., Nos. 837 and 839 Broadway, corner of 13th-st. Most, if not all, of these goods have been especially imported by the above-named well-known house, and excel in quantity and variety any collection ever offered to the public. Among this assortment may be found elegant Chinese and Japanese vases, rich cabinets and china-ware, tea-poys, fancy-boxes, camels' hair shawls, scarfs, bronzes, lacquered goods, dress goods, silks and satins, Chinese teas, Persian rugs, mats, elegant fans, sandal-wood goods, &c., &c.; together with an innumerable selection of curious articles of vertu. Also, all the store-fixtures, glass-cases, counters, &c., &c.

Catalogues, with full particulars, ready on Saturday, Nov. 30.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR,
WASHINGTON, Nov. 11, 1872.

THE NAVY DEPARTMENT WILL offer for sale at public auction, at the United States Navy-yard, New-York, on the 12th day of December, 1872, at 12 o'clock M., the United States Steam-ship *Guerriere*, of 2,490 tons measurement, and the United States Steam-ship *Albany*, of 2,000 tons measurement.

The vessels and their inventories can be examined at any time after the 20th instant, on application to the Commandant of the Yard.

The whole amount of the purchase money must be deposited at the time of adjudication, and the vessel must be removed from the Navy-yard within two weeks from the day of sale.

The Government reserves the right to withdraw the vessels from sale at any time, and to reject any bid or offer which is considered inadequate.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY BROWN & SECCOMB.—FRIDAY, Nov. 29, at 12 o'clock, within their store, 500 boxes fresh Palermo Oranges and Lemons, ex steam-ship *Wyoming*, and can be seen on Pier No. 46 North River.

A. MERWIN, Auctioneer.

BY BANGS, MERWIN & CO.—BROADWAY, corner 4th-st., FRIDAY and SATURDAY, Nov. 29 and 30, at 4 P. M.—New Publications, miscellaneous works in good condition, and embracing some scarce books. Also, medical works, both new and old.

MARBLE MANTELS.

A. KLABER.—STEAM MARBLE AND MARbleizing works, Nos. 134 and 136 East 18th-st. Marble and marbleized mantels, tiling, marble counters, monuments, at prices that defy competition. Marble turning for the trade.

S. KLABER & CO.—MARBLE-WORKS, No. 222 West 51st-st., between Broadway and 8th-av. Marble and marbleized mantels; monuments of superior workmanship at very low prices.

STEWART'S SLATE MANTELS, RICH and elegant designs; slate work of every description; marble and wood mantels. T. B. STEWART & CO., No. 220 and 222 West 23d-st., near 7th-av.

METALS.

THOMAS J. POPE & BRO.,
METALS,
No. 292 PEARL-STREET,
Near Beekman-st. **NEW-YORK.**

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES at the "Times" Up-Town Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st., junction Broadway and 6th-av And the "Times" West-Side Office, No. 306 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av. NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS, OR Seamstress, or Care of Children.—By a highly respectable German Protestant young woman, not long in the country; is willing to make herself useful; terms moderate; good reference City or country. Call at No. 318 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker-st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND MAID.—BY A competent girl as chamber-maid and maid; understands hair-dressing and is a good sewer; or would assist with children; excellent references from former employers. Call at No. 1,374 Broadway, between 37th and 38th sts., first floor.

CHAMBER-MAID AND LAUNDRESS.—By a competent girl as chamber-maid and laundress; thoroughly efficient in both capacities; highly recommended by last employer. Apply at No. 628 6th-av., fancy store, between 37th and 38th sts.

CHAMBER-WORK, WAITING, OR Nurse.—By a north of Ireland Protestant girl; is thorough in every respect; is willing to be generally useful in a family. Call at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

CHAMBER-WORK, &c.—BY A REspectable girl, to do chamber-work and fine washing; no objection to the country; best City reference. Call for two days at No. 121 West 19th-st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY a neat young woman; is a good cook, bread and pastry baker, an excellent washer and ironer, and has excellent City references; late employers can be seen. Apply at Servants' Institute, No. 437 6th-av., between 26th and 27th sts., upstairs.

COOK.—BY A MOST COMPETENT COOK; understands soups, meat game, boning, larding; an excellent baker, and fine pastry cook; is highly recommended by last employer, who can be seen. Apply at Servants' Institute, No. 437 6th-av., between 26th and 27th sts., upstairs.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN AS first-class cook in a private family; understands all kinds of soups, meats, jellies, and pastry; is an excellent bread and biscuit baker; best City reference from first-class families. Call at No. 56 University-place-market.

COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—BY a neat young German girl; could also take chamber-work and waiting, or take care of children; the best of references. Apply at No. 621 6th-av., German Office.

COOKING, WASHING, AND IRONING.—By a respectable tidy woman; understands her duties in every branch; will give excellent City recommendations from her last employer; country preferred. Call at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT COOK; IS A first-class English and French cook; can give reference from some of the first families in regard to capability, honesty, &c. Call at office, No. 721 6th-av., Reservoir-square.

COOK, OR COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—By a German Protestant young woman, very respectable; good plain cook and good washer and ironer; very good City references. Call at No. 318 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker-st.

COOK, OR COOK AND TO ASSIST in Washing.—By a highly-recommended Protestant young woman, as good laundress, cook and baker; in every respect a very desirable person; to go in the country. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

COOK, &c.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, WHO has lived several years in England, as plain cook, washer, and ironer, or general house-work in a small private family; City or country; good City reference. Call at No. 205 West 27th-st., near 7th av.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS good cook, washer and ironer; best City reference. Call at No. 131 West 19th-st., second flight of stairs, front room.

COOK, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as cook, washer and ironer; is with her present employer, by whom she is well recommended. Call or address No. 147 5th-av.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, AS good cook; is a good baker and thorough laundress; City reference. Call at No. 357 West 40th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE, THOROUGH, competent Protestant cook, who can do all sorts of cooking, and has the best references. Can be seen at No. 621 6th-av., near 36th-st.

COOK.—AS A GOOD COOK AND BAKER, BY a respectable woman; will assist in washing; good reference. Call at No. 150 West 28th-st., second floor

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT PERSON AS cook in a hotel or restaurant; City or country; good reference. Call at No. 531 West 26th-st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS cook, to assist with washing and ironing; best City reference. Call at No. 123 West 30th-st.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY A COMPETENT dress-maker by the month, or would do any branch of family sewing. Call for two days at No. 340 East 29th-st.

GENERAL HOUSE-WORK.—BY A very clean, tidy, young Protestant woman, who is a good plain cook and an excellent washer and ironer is perfectly willing to be useful in a home; will give best recommendations. Call at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A GERMAN PROTestant girl, in country or City, to do general house-work; can do plain cooking; good washer and ironer; best reference. Apply at No. 318 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A GOOD GERMAN woman, with a child, eight months old, to do general house-work; is a good cook; willing and obliging. Apply at No. 127 Norfolk-st., at M. Hild's.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A NEAT GIRL lately landed, to do house-work or take care of children. Apply for two days at 141 Lexington-av.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A FRENCH PERSON as lady's maid and seamstress; is an expert operator on Wheeler & Wilson machine; will make herself generally useful. Call or address No. 1 3 Thompson-st.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A YOUNG FRENCH girl, who is a good dress-maker and can dress hair very well; best of City reference. Can be seen at office, No. 621 6th-av., 36th-st.

LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—By a Scotch girl as lady's maid and seamstress; is a good hair-dresser; reference is unexceptionable. Call at office, No. 721 6th-av., Reservoir-square.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT young woman; very respectable, and good laundress; or chamber-maid and laundress; French fluting, and do up ladies' and gents' fine work in the neatest manner; country or City; prefers the country; very best testimonials. Call at 335 4th-av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A PROFESSED LAUNdress, who has unexceptionable testimonials from some of the leading families in the City. Apply at Servants' Institute, No. 437 6th-av., between 26th and 27th sts., upstairs.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A THOROUGH LAUNdress; is excellent at fluting, polishing, &c.; best of reference from last employer; City or country. Call at office, No. 721 6th-av., Reservoir-square.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A VERY GOOD LAUNdress; understands doing up the finest clothes, French fluting, puffing, and polishing; has the best references. Can be seen at 621 6th-av., near 36th-st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT woman as first-class laundress; can do fluting, &c.; best City reference. Call at 140 West 19th-st.

NURSE, OR NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS, or Chamber-work.—By a Protestant young woman; an excellent seamstress; can cut and fit, operate, dress-make; experienced nurse; can take full charge of an infant and bring it up on a bottle, or growing children; very best City references. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

NURSE, OR NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—By a highly-recommended German young woman, as being a superior, kind, and competent nurse for an infant or growing children; excellent seamstress; cut and fit, dress make, operate, or chamber-work; country or City. Call at No. 318 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker-st.

NURSE, CHAMBER-WORK, SEAMstress, or light House-work.—By a respectable young English Protestant woman, who is desirous of securing a good home for the Winter; is willing and able to do any work in a family except washing. Call at No. 128 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

NURSE, &c.—BY A MIDDLE-AGED WOman, as nurse in City or country, or would travel. Apply today, at the residence of her present employer, with whom she has lived four years, No. 57 East 4th-st., between Broadway and 4th av.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG FRENCH GIRL, who understands the care of children, and is a good seamstress; also very willing to make herself generally useful. Can be seen at No. 621 6th-av., near 36th-st.

NURSE.—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT girl as first-class nurse for an infant; can bring it up on bottle; or to an invalid; has had great experience in both capacities; best reference. Call at office, No. 721 6th-av., Reservoir-square.

NURSE.—THOROUGHLY CAPABLE OF taking care of children, but prefers an infant; can bring it up by the bottle; has long City reference. Call at 270 7th-av., between 25th and 26th sts.

NURSE AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY a Protestant girl as nurse and chamber-maid; has no objection to travel. Call at 124 West 49th-st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A COMPETENT seamstress who understands making and altering ladies' and children's dresses, and all kinds of family sewing; is willing to do light chamber-work; can give good City references. Apply at No. 238 East 36th-st., near 2d-av.

WAITRESS.—BY A PROFESSED WAITress, capable of filling a man's place; has ten months' reference from one employer and two years' from another; ladies can be seen; is willing to do chamber-work, if required. Apply at Servants' Institute, No. 437 6th-av., between 26th and 27th sts., upstairs.

WAITRESS OR CHAMBER-MAID.—As waitress, or nurse and chamber-maid; no objection to the country; City reference. Call for two days at No. 149 West 39th-st., between 7th-av. and Broadway.

WAITRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL as experienced waitress, or would do chamber-work and fine washing and ironing; willing and obliging; best City references. Call at No. 109 West 15th-st., rear, second house.

WASHING.—AN EXPERIENCED COLORed laundress solicits washing to do at home; linens and fineries done in superior style. Apply at No. 217 West 29th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., top floor.

MALES.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE GERman, single, as coachman; good groom and driver; ten years' experience in this City; can milk; is sober and obliging; best City references. Call or address H. B., No. 208 William-st., in the bakery.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG ENGLISHman, as coachman; is a first-class groom; can milk if required, and handy around a gentleman's place; is temperate; has good reference. Address B. C., Box No. 214 *Times* Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

COACHMAN, PORTER, WATCHMAN, or Useful Man.—By a respectable young man, with good recommendations; can care for horses, cows, milk, do plain gardening, and all work about the house. Apply at 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

FARMER, &c.—COOK, &c.—BY A VERY competent steady young man, German, and his wife; the man as farmer and gardener; can take care of horses, cows, &c.; his wife as cook, laundress and dairy-maid; lived three years in last place. Call at No. 69 6th-av., at the hall door.

USEFUL MAN, PORTER, FIREMAN, KITCHEN-WORK, &c.—In hotel, private family, boarding-house or restaurant, in City or country, by a respectable, temperate, Protestant young man, who will work for moderate wages. Apply at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

WAITER.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG man as waiter in a private family; is willing, sober, and obliging. Can be seen at No. 204 West 32d-st.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—IN A PUBLICATION OFFICE, a boy about sixteen or seventeen years of age; must write a good hand, be quick and correct at figures, and willing to apply himself to business. Address, giving references and full particulars, A. B. C., Box No. 4,029 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—A BRIGHT, WELL-BRED BOY who is willing to make himself generally useful; wages $3 per week; hours from 8 A. M. to 5 P. M. Address in handwriting of applicant, H. J. RUGGLES, No. 192 Broadway, Room No. 7.

WANTED—BY A WHOLESALE BOOT AND shoe house, two good salesmen; one for near-by and one for Western trade; none but those having an established trade need address Post-office Box 2,944

WANTED—A THOROUGHLY-EXPERIenced, strictly first-class salesman in white goods department. Apply to PEAKE, OPDYCKE & CO., No. 427 Broadway.

WANTED—A THOROUGHLY EXPERIenced, strictly first-class salesman in dress goods department. Apply to PEAKE, OPDYCKE & CO., No. 427 Broadway.

WANTED.—A TIDY YOUNG WOMAN AS parlor-maid, and to make herself generally useful. Apply at No. 755 5th-av., Friday morning, between 9 and 10.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, WHO WILL also wash and iron; also, a chamber-maid and seamstress. Apply today at No. 102 West 56th-st., third floor.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT GIRL IN A small American family; must be a good plain cook, washer and ironer. Apply at 345 West 12th-st.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE of New-York, City and County of New-York.—JOHN CASTREE, sole surviving executor of, and trustee under, the last will and testament of Effie Simmons, deceased, plaintiff, against WILLIAM L. SIMMONS, Selma Canfield Gibbs, otherwise called Selma Canfield Simmons; Jane Strong, wife of Demas Strong; Richard Leaycraft, William H. Leaycraft, Henry Simmons, William Simmons, George B. Simmons, Abbe Cole, Mary Cole, wife of William D. Cole; John H. Garrison, William S. Garrison, Susan Kniffin, wife of Lewis Kniffin; Catharine E. Scott, wife of James Scott; Abby M. Dederick, Hannah Jane Gannon, wife of Amos Gannon; Sarah Ann Gannon, wife of William Gannon; Amanda Armatage, wife of Evans F. Armatage; Martha Barrick, wife of William H. Barrick, Rachel Stringham, wife of James L. Stringham, John Compton, Lang Compton, and Dow Compton, defendants.—Amended summons—for relief. To the above named defendants: You and each of you are hereby summoned and required to answer the amended complaint in this action, which has been this day filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in the said City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 289 Greenwich-street, in the said City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, July 24, 1872.

WM. & A. W. LOWERRE,
n22-law6wF Plaintiff's Attorneys.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT—City and County of New-York.—SARA H. M. BELKNAP, plaintiff, against AUGUSTUS BELKNAP, defendant.—Summons for relief.—Com. not served.—To the defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the new County Court-house in said City, and serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their office, No. 49 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, Nov. 8, 1872.

COUDERT BROTHERS, Plaintiff's Attorneys.
No. 49 Wall-street, New-York.

The complaint in the above-entitled action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the new Court-house, in the City of New-York, on the 14th day of November, 1872.

COUDERT BROTHERS, Plaintiff's Attorneys.
n16-law6wF*

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT—City and County of New-York.—MARTHA A. BERGE wife of LOUIS BERGE, plaintiff, against CHAS. MULLER and BARBARA, his wife, Edward Grippentrog, John Loeber, Conrad Groh, The Continental Insurance Company, and Anna Ludwig, defendants.—Summons—for relief—(Com. not served.)—To the defendants, Charles Muller and Barbara, his wife: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the new Court-house in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 117 Nassau-street, in the said City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service, and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated June 22, 1872.

CLARKE & ACKERMAN,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.

The amended complaint was filed in the Clerk's office of the County of New-York, Oct. 29, 1872.

CLARKE & ACKERMAN,
n13-law6wF Plaintiff's Attorneys.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY of New-York.—AARON FRIEDMAN, plaintiff, against SARAH KROTOSCHIN, defendant.—Summons—For a money demand on contract. (Com. not served.—To the defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 205 Broadway, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of seven hundred dollars, with interest from the 1st day of September, 1870, besides the costs of this action.—Dated Nov. 1, 1872.

LIPMAN & ROEDER, Plaintiff's Attorneys,
n22-law6wF* No. 205 Broadway, New-York.

PROPOSALS.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, NEW-YORK,
COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, Nov. 5, 1872.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until Dec. 5, for a lease to the Government for three years, from the 1st of February next, of a fire-proof building or buildings connected, for the appraisement of merchandise at this port.

In the said buildings there will be required 80,000 superficial square feet for storage, the ceilings to be not less than ten feet high, and the floors clear and unobstructed, except by supporting columns and piers.

In addition to the above there will be required 65,000 superficial square feet for examination rooms and offices, as follows:

12 Examination Rooms, 40 by 100 feet each.
1 Examination Room, 30 by 50 feet.
1 Examination Room, 25 by 50 feet.
2 Examination Rooms, 25 by 40 feet each.
1 Examination Room, 20 by 30 feet.
2 Examination Rooms, 15 by 25 feet each.
1 Examination Room, 15 by 20 feet.
3 Offices, 25 feet square each.
34 Offices, 15 feet square each.
2 offices, 25 by 50 feet each.
8 offices, 8 by 12 feet each.

The examination rooms and offices to be well lighted and ventilated; two receiving doors and four delivery doors required, and sufficient steam-power to heat the entire building and operate five elevator engines.

Proposals for the lease of stores containing substantially the same or equivalent accommodations will be considered.

C. A. ARTHUR, Collector.

BOARD OF ENGINEERS OF THE 4TH-AV. IMPROVEMENT, OFFICE, GRAND CENTRAL DEPOT, NEW-YORK, Nov. 23, 1872.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Sealed proposals for work on the 4th-av. improvement between 49th and 79th sts., will be received by the undersigned at this office until 2 o'clock of Dec. 16, 1872. Plans, specifications, and blank proposals will be ready on and after the 29th inst.

ALLAN CAMPBELL,
A. W. CRAVEN,
EDWARD H. TRACY,
J. C. BUCKHOUT,
Board of Engineers 4th-av. Improvement.

OFFICE OF CONTROLLER,
CITY OF ALLEGHENY, Penn., Nov. 23, 1872.

TO COACH AND WAGON MANUFACTURERS.—Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 3 P. M., Saturday, Nov. 30, 1872, for the construction of a Hook and Ladder Truck for the Allegheny Fire Department. Bidders will submit description of their Trucks and where they are in use, the said Truck to be drawn by horses.

JAMES BROWN, Controller.

MISCELLANEOUS.

STEAM IS MONEY.

Economy, safety, and comfort in the use of steam. Non-conducting hair and wool felt, for cover as steam boilers, steam and water pipes, brewers' steam kettles, also free from lime or sand.

THOMAS WILLIAMS,
No. 151 Bowery, corner Broome-st.

BETTS' CAPSULE PATENTS.—TO prevent infringements, notice is hereby given, that Betts' name is on every capsule he makes for the principal merchants in England and France, thus enabling vendor, purchaser and consumer not only to identify the genuineness of the capsule, but likewise the contents of the vessel to which it is applied. The Lord Chancellor, in his judgment, said that the capsules are not used merely for the purpose of ornament, but that they are serviceable in protecting the wine from injury, and insuring its genuineness. Manufactories—No. 1 Wharf Road, City Road, London, and Bordeaux, France.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION originated the anæsthetic use of nitrous oxide gas administer it in the most approved manner, do nothing but extract teeth, and they certainly do that without pain, so 60,000 patients testify. See their signatures at the office, No. 19 Cooper Institute.

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

FROM NEW-YORK.

CUBA	Wednesday, Nov. 27.
ALGERIA	Wednesday, Dec. 4.
JAVA	Wednesday, Dec. 11.
CALABRIA	Wednesday, Dec. 18.
ABYSSINIA	Wednesday, Dec. 28.
CUBA	Wednesday, Jan. 1.

And every following WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY from New-York.

RATES OF PASSAGE—Cabin, $80, $100 and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Tickets to Paris, $15, gold, additional. Return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage, $15, currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown, and all parts of Europe, at lowest rates. Through bills of lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp, and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports. For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's office, No. 4 Bowling-green; for steerage passage, at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

NOTICE.

Fare reduced; Steerage passage to Liverpool, $15, currency.

WHITE STAR LINE,

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL,
CARRYING THE
UNITED STATES MAIL.

NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS, sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

BALTIC	SATURDAY, Nov. 30, at 3 P. M.
ATLANTIC	SATURDAY, Dec. 7, at 11 A. M.
CELTIC	SATURDAY, Dec. 14, at 3 P. M.
OCEANIC	SATURDAY, Dec. 21, at 10 A. M.
ADRIATIC	SATURDAY, Dec. 28, at 3 P. M.

From the White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City.

Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining

SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT.

Saloon, State-rooms, Smoking-room and Bath-rooms in MIDSHIP section, where least motion is felt.

Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

Rates—Saloon, $80, gold; steerage, $30, currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the old country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates, $33, currency.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, to Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York. J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

ANCHOR LINE.

EXPRESS PASSENGER STEAMERS SAIL FROM NEW-YORK EVERY SATURDAY FROM PIER NO. 20 NORTH RIVER.

Passengers booked and forwarded to and from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden, or Denmark and America, as safely, speedily, comfortably, and cheaply as by any other route or line.

From New-York.		From Glasgow.
Saturday, Nov. 30	EUROPA	Saturday, Dec. 21.
Saturday, Dec. 7	ANGLIA	Saturday, Dec. 28
Saturday, Dec. 14	INDIA	Saturday, Jan. 4
Saturday, Dec. 21	CALIFORNIA	Saturday, Jan. 11.
Saturday Dec. 28	AUSTRALIA	Saturday, Jan. 18.

At noon, from Pier No. 20 North River, New-York. Currency rates of passage to Liverpool, Glasgow, or Derry, by Saturday's steamers, $65 and $75; excursion tickets, $120; intermediate, $33; steerage, $28. Certificates at lowest rates can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends.

Apply at the Company's offices to HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 Bowling-green.

NATIONAL LINE OF STEAM-SHIPS.

WEEKLY TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
FORTNIGHTLY TO AND FROM LONDON DIRECT.
From Piers Nos 44 and 47 North River.

TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

EGYPT, GROGAN	Saturday, Nov. 30, at 3 P. M.
ITALY, THOMPSON	Saturday, Dec. 7, at 10 A. M.
SPAIN, GRACE	Saturday, Dec. 14, at 3 P. M.
CANADA, WEBSTER	Saturday, Dec. 21, at 9 A. M.

TO LONDON DIRECT.

THE QUEEN, ANDREWS, Wed'day, Dec. 11, at 1 P. M.

These steam-ships are

THE LARGEST IN THE TRADE.

Cabin passage	$75 and $65, currency
Steerage	$28, currency

Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry, Glasgow or London, $32, currency.

For further information apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

VILLE DE PARIS	SURMONT	Saturday, Nov. 30
WASHINGTON	ROUSSAN	Saturday, Dec. 14
ST. LAURENT	LEMARIE	Saturday, Dec. 28

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine) TO BREST OR HAVRE

First cabin......$1[illegible] | Second cabin......$75

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

STEAMER VILLE DE PARIS, FOR Brest and Havre, will leave Pier No. 50 North River, foot of Morton-st., SATURDAY, Nov. 30, at 3 o'clock precisely. Passengers are requested to be on board at 2 o'clock at the latest.

GREAT WESTERN STEAM-SHIP LINE.

NEW-YORK TO BRISTOL, (Eng.)—DIRECT.

Taking goods and passengers for London, Cardiff, Newport, Gloucester, and all ports in Bristol Channel.

THE STEAMERS OF THIS LINE WILL SAIL FROM THE ATLANTIC DOCK, BROOKLYN, AS FOLLOWS:

GREAT WESTERN, STAMPER	Wed'day, Dec. 4
ARRAGON, WESTERN	Saturday, Dec. 28
Cabin passage	$70 currency.
Steerage	$30 currency.

Parties wishing to send for their friends can obtain prepaid certificates. Drafts for £1 and upward.

For freight or passage, apply to E. E. MORGAN'S SONS, No. 70 South-st., New-York.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron-screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY, as follows:

WYOMING, Capt. PRICE	Nov. 27, at 2½ P. M.
NEVADA, Capt. FORSYTH	Dec. 4, at 8½ A. M.
IDAHO, Capt. MORGAN	Dec. 11, at 2½ P. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. T. F. FREEMAN	Dec. 18, at 8½ A. M.
MANHATTAN, Capt. JAS. PRICE	Dec. 25, at 12 M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. T. W. FREEMAN	Jan. 1, at 8 A. M.

Cabin passage, $80, gold. Steerage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.

For freight or cabin passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall st.

INMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF WASHINGTON	Thursday, Dec. 5, 9 A. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL	Saturday, Dec. 7, 11 A. M.
CITY OF ANTWERP	Thursday, Dec. 12, 3 P. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS	Saturday, Dec. 14, 2 P. M.
CITY OF PARIS	Saturday, Dec. 21, 10 A. M.

and each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
First cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
To London	80	To London	35
To Paris	90	To Paris	38

Passengers are also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Sweden, Norway and Denmark, at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

Drafts issued at lowest rates.

For further information, apply at the Company's office.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

THE STEAM-SHIPS

MONTGOMERY, Capt. FAIRCLOTH, SATURDAY, Nov. 30, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. HAZARD, SATURDAY, Nov. 30, from Pier No 8 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.

VIRGO, Capt. BULKLEY, TUESDAY, Dec. 3, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, No. 62 South-st.

HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Capt. CHEESEMAN, THURSDAY, Dec. 5, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT. Superior accommodations for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line.

C. D. OWENS, Agent A. & G. R. R., No. 229 Broadway. | GEORGE YONGE, Agent C. R. R., No. 409 Broadway

DIRECT LINE TO HAVANA.

HAVANA, PROGRESO AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, leaving Pier 3 N. River, at 3 P. M., direct to Havana.

CLEOPATRA, Phillips, (Havana only)	Sat., Nov. 30
CITY OF HAVANA, Timmerman	Sat., Dec. 7
CITY OF MERIDA, Timmerman	Sat., Dec. 14
CLEOPATRA, Phillips, (Havana only)	Sat., Dec. 21

F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

NEW-YORK TO CARDIFF.

The South Wales Atlantic Steam-ship Company's New First-class Full-powered Clyde-built Steam-ships

GLAMORGAN	2,600 tons
PEMBROKE	2,500 tons
CARMARTHEN	3,000 tons

The next steamer of this line

GLAMORGAN, Capt. Laybourne,

will sail from Pennsylvania Railroad Wharf, Jersey City, on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 18.

Carrying goods and passengers at through rates from all parts of the United States and Canada to ports in the Bristol Channel and all other points in England.

These steam-ships, built expressly for the trade, are provided with all the latest improvements for the comfort and convenience of

CABIN AND STEERAGE PASSENGERS.

First Cabin	$75 and $65 currency
Second Cabin	53 currency
Steerage	30 currency
Prepaid steerage certificates from Cardiff	$33

Drafts for £1 and upward.

For further particulars apply, in Cardiff at the Company's offices, No. 1 Dock Chambers—and in New-York, to
ARCHIBALD BAXTER & CO., Agents,
No. 17 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S LINE TO CALIFORNIA, JAPAN AND CHINA,

VIA PANAMA.
CARRYING MAILS, PASSENGERS, AND FREIGHT TO
ASPINWALL, PANAMA, SANTA MARTHA, GREYTOWN, AND PACIFIC COAST OF MEXICO, CENTRAL AMERICA, PERU, AND CHILI.

Steamers leave 10th, 20th, and 30th of each month, except when those dates fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

Nov. 30.—Steamer OCEAN QUEEN, Capt. JEFF. MAURY, will leave Pier No. 42 North River at 12 o'clock noon for Aspinwall direct, connecting at Panama with steamer COSTA RICA, Capt. LAPIDGE, touching at Acapulco, San Diego and San Pedro, also connecting for all Central American and South Pacific ports. Departures of 10th and 20th each month connect with the Company's steamer, touching at San Benito, Tonata, Salina Cruz, and Port Angel. Freight for all way ports received until 4 P. M. of Nov. 27.

Steamer JAPAN will leave San Francisco Nov. 30 1872, for Japan and China. For rates of passage, freight, and all further information apply at Company's office on the pier, foot of Canal-st.
F. R. BABY, Agent.

THE GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

Sailing every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, from Pier No. 29 North River, at 3 P. M. The steam-ships

CHARLESTON, Capt. T. J. BECKET, Tuesday, Nov. 26.

SOUTH CAROLINA, Capt. JAS. BERRY, Thursday, Nov. 28.

CHAMPION, Capt. R. W. LOCKWOOD, Saturday, Nov. 30

Superior accommodations for passengers. Through passage tickets and bills of lading issued in connection with the South Carolina Railroad to all points South and South-west, and over the North-eastern Railroad to Florence, Cheraw, and all points on the Cheraw and Darlington Railroad, and with steamers to Florida ports. Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT. Goods forwarded free of commission. Bills of lading furnished and signed at the office. Local Passenger and Freight Office, No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren-st.

HENRY R. MORGAN & CO., Agents.

For through freight tariff, or further information in reference to through freight, apply to
BENTLEY D. HASDELL,
General Agent Great Southern Freight Line,
No. 317 Broadway.

EXTRA STEAMERS WILL BE DISPATCHED AS SOON AS LOADED.
Entrance on Thomas-st.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month.

ONTARIO, Capt. SLOCUM	Dec. 23
MERRIMACK, Capt. WEIR	Jan. 23, '73
ERIE, Capt. TINKLEPAUGH	Feb. 23

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

UNITED STATES AND ROYAL MAILS

FOR HAVANA AND NASSAU, N. P.

Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Company, sailing every fortnight, on THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

CRESCENT CITY, Capt. T. S. CURTIS	Dec. 12
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. T. H. MORTON	Dec. 26
CRESCENT CITY, Capt. T. S. CURTIS	Jan. 9

For freight or passage apply to
A. W. DIMOCK, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR PUERTA PLATA, SAMANA, AND San Domingo City.—The United States mail steamship TYBEE, Capt. Delanoy, will leave Pier No. 4 North River on SATURDAY, Nov. 30, at 3 P. M. Bills of exchange on Puerta Plata, Samana, and San Domingo City, in sums to suit purchasers, for sale. For freight or passage apply to SPOFFORD BROTHERS & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

DRAFTS ON IRELAND.

Tapscott's Emigration and Foreign Exchange Office, No. 86 South-st. Drafts from £1 upward, available in all parts of Great Britain and Ireland, and passage-tickets by steam-ships and sailing packets issued at lowest rates by
TAPSCOTT, BROS. & CO.,
No. 86 South-st., New-York.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition and an infinity of annoyances, to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

STEAMBOATS.

NARRAGANSETT STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

FALL RIVER LINE

FOR BOSTON, and all points East, via NEWPORT and FALL RIVER.

Daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 4 P. M.,
From Pier No. 28 North River, foot Murray-st.,
The world-renowned steamers
BRISTOL and PROVIDENCE,
Capt. A. G. SIMMONS, Capt. B. M. SIMMONS.

For tickets and state-rooms, apply at No. 241 Broadway; No. 529 Broadway, corner Spring; Broadway, corner 23d-st.; Dodd's Express offices, No. 944 Broadway; and No. 10 Court-st., Brooklyn, or at the office on the pier. A. P. BACON, Superintendent.
H. H. MANGAM, General Freight Agent.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.—The largest and most magnificent river steamers in the world. The ST. JOHN, DREW and DEAN RICHMOND. One of the above steamers will leave Pier No. 41 North River, every afternoon, (Sunday excepted;) at 6 o'clock. Arriving at Albany in time to connect with railroad trains West, North and East. Returning, leave the steam-boat landing at Albany at 7 o'clock P. M., or on the arrival of connecting trains from the West and North and East.

Through tickets can be obtained at the office on the wharf, at Dodd's Express, No. 944 Broadway, and No. 1 Court-st., Brooklyn, and baggage checked to its destination. Freight received until the hour of departure.

STEAMER SEA BIRD—FOOT FRANKLIN-ST., FOR RED BANK and intermediate landings.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Sat'day, Nov. 23 1:00 P. M.	Friday, Nov. 22 10:00 A. M.
Tuesday, 26th.... 2:00 P. M.	Monday, 25th.... 12:00 M.
Thursday, 28th.... 2:00 P. M.	Wed'day, 27th.... 2:00 P. M.
Friday, 29th.... 2:00 P. M.	Friday, 29th.... 7:00 A. M.
Saturday, 30th.... 2:30 P. M.	Saturday, 30th.... 7:30 A. M.
Tuesday, Dec. 3, 9:30 A. M.	Monday, Dec. 2, 8:00 A. M.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon, and 12 night.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

FURNITURE.

T. G. SELLEW,
DESKS,
Office and Library Furniture,
NO. 103 FULTON-ST., NEW-YORK.
Fine Cylinder Desks.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—SOME second-hand furniture, also Needham bedstead, from parties breaking up housekeeping. Address S. E. M., *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st.

FURNITURE, CARPETS AND BEDDING, cheap, for cash, or weekly or monthly payments taken, at G. REID'S, No. 333 Hudson-st.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

WILL BE READY ON SATURDAY,
THE SECOND VOLUME
OF
THE LIFE OF CHARLES DICKENS.
By JOHN FORSTER.
J. B. LIPPINCOTT & CO.,
Publishers, Philadelphia.

NEWSPAPERS.

TRAIN LIGUE.—IMMENSE CIRCULATION. Bible quotations not suppressed for obscenity. Woodhull, Beecher, Tilton Scandal, first and second numbers. American News Company. All news stands. NICHOLS, Photographer, No. 735 Broadway.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES at the TIMES Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av.; and the TIMES West-side Office, No. 308 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av. NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

HORSE BLANKETS, HARNESS, saddles, and all kinds of saddlery goods extensively manufactured; a full line of blankets for street and stable; plush and other carriage robes of every quality. C. B. SMITH & CO., 40 Warren-st.

COUPES, COUPE ROCKAWAYS. Sleighs, Sleigh Bells, Phaetons, Light Rockaways, and every other style family carriages and buggies, new and second hand; greatly reduced prices. MANUFACTURERS' UNION, No. 633 Broadway.

WANTED—A VETERINARY SURGEON; Diplomated; must have had some years' practical experience. Address for one week, with full particulars and references, GEO. JARVIS, Box No. 1,269 New-York Post-office.

HORSES CLIPPED FOR $10 BY WALKER & FOSTER, 39th-st., two doors west of Broadway. Dexter Horse Clipping-machine for sale. Price, $8; sent C. O. D.

HORSE-BLANKETS, FOR CARRIAGE and stable use, lap-robes, whips, &c., the best goods in the market at low prices. MAGNUS BROTHERS, No. 104 Fulton-st., near William.

FOR SALE—BAY HORSE, BLACK POINTS, 15.3, seven years old, pony built, sound and kind, suitable for single or double harness; present owner going to Europe. No. 21 East 13th-st., private stable.

PRIVATE STABLE, NEAR GRAMERCY Park, to let. Inquire on premises, No. 223 East 20th-st.

FOR SALE—A PAIR OF CARRIAGE horses; owner gone to Europe. Apply at No. 175 2d-av.

DRY GOODS.

RICHARD BROWN,

NO. 819 BROADWAY,
HAS
BARGAINS
IN
GUIPURE CAPES,
GUIPURE LACES,
THREAD BARBES,
EMB'D TRIMMINGS,
HANDKERCHIEFS, SETS, &c.

INSURANCE.

RESOLUTE FIRE INSURANCE CO.,

OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
ORGANIZED JULY 18, 1857.
Office, No. 151 Broadway.

CASH CAPITAL	$200,000
CASH ASSETS	$270,675

DIRECTORS.

W. H. APPLETON,
SAM'L D. BABCOCK,
H. W. BELCHER,
C. C. BALDWIN,
JOS. B. BLOSSOM,
JOHN BRYAN,
T. B. CODDINGTON,
GEO C. COLLINS,
HENRY DAY,
DAVID DOWS,
DENNING DUER,
W. BUTLER DUNCAN,
W. H. FOGG,
FREDERICK GANS,
S. E. GETTY,
JOHN GIHON,
PRESTON H. HODGES,
REUBEN W. HOWES,
WILSON G. HUNT,
J. B. KITCHING,
CH. G. LANDON,
JAMES LAWSON,
FRANCIS LELAND,
CYRUS H. LOUTREL,
A. E. MASTERS,
ANDREW MOUNT,
JOHN K. MYERS,
GEO. L. NICHOLS,
F. PAYSON,
G. W. POILLON,
WM. REDMOND,
GUSTAVE REYNAUD,
R. W. RODMAN,
FRANCIS SKIDDY,
MARCUS SPRING,
ROBERT SQUIRES,
E. B. STRANGE,
JOSEPH STUART,
JAMES S. STURGIS,
WILLIAM WATSON.

LOSS IN BOSTON
LESS THAN $10,000.

Buildings, Merchandise, Dwellings, Furniture, and Vessels in Port, insured against loss and damage by FIRE, at current rates.

JOHN GIHON, President.
WM. M. RANDELL, Secretary.

EXTRACT FROM INSURANCE SPECTATOR.

The RESOLUTE has had its share of the untoward experiences and perils which have environed fire insurance of late years; but the Company's stockholders have never faltered in their determination to maintain the highest credit, and no one who ever held one of the Resolute's policies can say either that he was paid less than 100 cents on the dollar, or that he was the recipient of other than the most high-toned and liberal treatment.

OFFICE OF
THE MECHANICS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF BROOKLYN,

No. 217 Montague-st., Brooklyn, and No. 165 Broadway, New-York.
BROOKLYN, Nov. 11, 1872.

Cash Capital	$150,000
Assets	240,000

We have no agencies, and only $5,000 in the burnt district in Boston, and respectfully solicit the patronage of our friends and the public.

JOHN H. BAKER, President.
WALTER NICHOLS, Secretary.

GUARDIAN

ASSURANCE CO., LONDON,
ESTABLISHED 1821.
FIRE ASSETS,
OVER SIX MILLION DOLLARS,
GOLD.
NO LOSS IN BOSTON.
NO. 60 WALL-ST.,
F. H. CARTER, Manager.

COLUMBIA FIRE INSURANCE CO.,

NO. 161 BROADWAY.
SPECIAL NOTICE.

Errors having been made in publishing losses of insurance companies by the fire in Boston, the President and Directors of this Company deem it expedient and proper to inform the public that the whole amount of risks this Company has in the burnt district in Boston is $104,000; that if this amount is a total loss, the Company will pay it promptly and still have a handsome surplus remaining over and above its capital. From such information as can be obtained, it is believed, however, that the Company's loss will not exceed $75,000.

JNO. B. ARTHUR, Secretary.

NATIONAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,

OFFICE, NO. 52 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

Statement of condition of the Company after the Boston Fire.

Capital	$200,000
Gross Surplus, Nov. 1, 1872	132,500
Total	$332,500
Gross amount of policies on burnt district in Boston, less $5,000 re-insured in solvent Company	137,500
Assets after paying Boston losses, if there were no salvage	$195,000

The Acting Superintendent of the Insurance Department having upon investigation of the Company's condition, made at its request, fixed forty per cent. as the amount to be called in from stockholders to make good the impairment of capital by allowing a reinsurance fund for the outstanding risks; such call of forty per cent., being $80,000, has been made accordingly. This call of $80,000 upon the stockholders is a substitute for the proposed pledge of $100,000 by stockholders, which pledge, so far as it has been subscribed to, is canceled.

HENRY T. DROWNE, President.
HENRY H. HALL, Secretary.

FIRE. BOSTON. FIRE.

Any information regarding STANDING OF INSURANCE COMPANIES cheerfully furnished, and POLICIES in Companies RUINED by the late fire REPLACED WITHOUT CHARGE in SOUND SAFE COMPANIES by
E. DUNCAN SNIFFEN,
No. 8 Pine-st., basement.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &C.

FRANKFIELD & CO., JEWELERS, NO. 209 6th-av., corner 14th-st., and No. 323 8th-av., corner 26th-st.—American watches, solid silver and finest silver-plated ware; French, American, and cuckoo clocks. Choice selections at manufacturers' prices.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

THE MEMORIAL SERMON OF THE late FRANCIS VINTON, D.D., will be preached in Trinity Church, on FRIDAY, Nov. 29, at 12 o'clock noon, by Rev. MORGAN DIX, D. D.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

MADISON-AVENUE HOTEL,

COR. 27TH-ST. AND MADISON-AV.,
OPPOSITE NEW-HAVEN DEPOT.
American and European Plan.
A first-class restaurant, with reasonable prices.
ELEGANT AND NEWLY-FURNISHED ROOMS,
En suite or singly, for families or gentlemen.
LIBERAL TERMS TO PERMANENT PARTIES.

LELAND'S STURTEVANT HOUSE,

BROADWAY, 28th and 29th sts., New-York.
American Plan, with Elevators.
Centrally located, near the depots and theatres.
LEWIS & GEO. S. LELAND, Proprietors.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES At the "Times" Up-Town Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st., junction Broadway and 6th-av., And the "Times" West-Side Office, No. 308 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av. NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER

PARTIES SEEKING FURNISHED apartments, with board, can obtain "all particulars" as to location, furniture, references, prices, &c., (a large list of first-class houses,) by applying to WILLIAM J. COLES, No. 1,267 Broadway.

FIFTH-AV.—ELEGANT, COMMODIOUS apartments, private table and attendance; accommodations offered are really superior; location cannot be equaled. For permit apply to WM. J. COLES, No. 1,267 Broadway.

WE FURNISH FULL PARTICULARS OF desirable boarding-places, and direct boarders free. We solicit boarding-houses to patronize us. GENUNG & CO., No. 66 Broadway.

NO. 156 WEST 11TH-ST.—TO LET, with board, a few pleasant rooms in one of the finest locations in the City; private family; only a few boarders taken.

NO. 213 EAST 31ST-ST.—TWO NICELY furnished rooms to let with board together or separately; large closets; hot and cold water; family private.

A SUITE OF CHEERFULLY-FURNISHED apartments to let for housekeeping, separated if desired, in brown-stone house, No. 528 West 42d-st.

NO. 116 WAVERLEY-PLACE, BETWEEN 5th and 6th avs.—To let, unfurnished, two desirable rooms on second floor, and two on third floor; rent low; best references required.

A FRONT HALL ROOM, AND LARGE room on second floor, to let with board; American family; gas and fire; terms $6 and $12. No. 698 Greenwich-st., near West 10th-st.

TO LET—ONE LARGE FURNISHED ROOM; also, a small room, suitable for one or two gentlemen. Apply for three days at No. 11 Clinton-place, near Broadway.

FIFTH-AV.—AN ENTIRE ELEGANT PARLOR floor, suitable for a large family, can be had with private table on moderate terms in the spacious double house No. 45 5th-av.

NO. 4 EAST 10TH-ST., ONE DOOR from 5th-av.—Suites of rooms to let, second and third floors, with private table only.

NO. 33 IRVING-PLACE, CORNER 16th-st.—Furnished rooms, en suite or single; first class table. References exchanged.

NO. 385 5TH-AV.—MISS BUSHNELL HAS delightful apartments, with private tables, to rent to families who are not yet located.

FIFTH-AV., NO. 138, NEAR 19TH-ST.—A parlor and bedroom, well furnished, to let to a gentleman; also two single rooms.

NO. 60 WEST 14TH-ST.—ONE OR TWO choice rooms, furnished, to let for the Winter to gentlemen only.

NO. 18 EAST 17TH-ST.—HANDSOME apartments to let, en suite or singly; private table if desired; references exchanged.

TO LET—WITH FIRST-CLASS BOARD, A second floor in a small private family, residing at No. 115 East 39th-st.

A NICE ROOM TO LET, WITH BOARD, to gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen. No. 107 West 16th-st.

NO. 28 WEST 12TH-ST.—WITH BOARD, one hall room; also a few table boarders taken; house and table first class.

NO. 33 WEST 33D-ST.—THIRD FLOOR, large room; also, upper side room, with board.

INSTRUCTION.

Mount Washington Collegiate Institute,

NO. 40 WASHINGTON-SQUARE (SOUTH.)
DR. GEO. W. CLARKE, PRINCIPAL.
Prepares pupils of all ages for business or college.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE

FOR BOYS & YOUNG GENTLEMEN,
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
Nos. 126 and 128 East 24th-st.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL,
No. 252 Madison-av.
School hours, 9½ A. M. to 2¼ P. M.

AT DOLBEAR'S COMMERCIAL College, No. 875 Broadway, pupils have private instruction day or evening, and learn business writing, book-keeping, arithmetic, in a few practical lessons.

D'AERTS INSTITUTE.
Miss M. A. E. PHILLIPS, Principal.
No. 16 West 51st-st., near Central Park, (between 5th and 6th avs.) A thorough limited Boarding and Day school for young ladies, with KINDERGARTEN DEPARTMENT for children. Miss Phillips refers by permission to Rev. S. H. Cox, D. D., LL.D., Bronxville, N. Y.; Rev. F. C. Ewer, D. D., New-York, and others.

REMOVAL.
MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S
English, French and German boarding and day school, FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN, opened the 1st of October, 1872, at her new buildings, erected for the purpose,
NOS. 6 AND 8 EAST 53D-ST.,
near Central Park, 5th-av., New-York.

SEWARD INSTITUTE
FOR BOYS. Florida, Orange County, N. Y. $300 a year (no extras) pays for board, tuition, washing, fuel, light, &c., in this well-known institution. Number of pupils limited to twenty-five.
T. G. SCHRIVER, A. M., Principal.

IRVING INSTITUTE.
SELECT SCHOOL FOR BOYS.
TARRYTOWN, N. Y.
Send for circular.
A. ARMAGNAC, M. A., Principal.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE,
A BOARDING SCHOOL
for making boys intelligent, healthy, Christian men.
ESTABLISHED 1854.
Earnest teaching; common-sense management.
BENJAMIN MASON, Box No. 654, Yonkers, N. Y.

GARDNER INSTITUTE,
No. 620 5th-av.
Boarding and Day school for young ladies and children. Fifteenth year opens Sept. 24.
REV. AND MRS. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

MRS. WILLIAMS'
English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children,
No. 26 West 39th-st., near 5th-av.

JACKSON MILITARY INSTITUTE.
Tarrytown, N. Y. Established 1857.
Address Rev. F. J. JACKSON, M. A., Principal.

GIRARD INSTITUTE, NO. 35 EAST 62D st., near Madison-av., one block from the Central Park, which is the play ground of the school.—French and English day and boarding school for young gentlemen with a separate primary department for children of both sexes; complete studies in French and in English; modern languages; good care and comforts. Prof. PAUL E. GIRARD, Director. Prospectus at Messrs. Francis & Loutrel, No. 45 Maiden-lane; Brentano, No. 33 Union-square.

MRS. PETERS' ENGLISH AND FRENCH School for young ladies, Locust Hill-av., Yonkers, N. Y. Limited number, under twelve years of age, received as boarding pupils, where they will have the comforts of a home, and every care given to their mental, moral and physical culture. Applications may be made by letter, or personally as above.

"KINDERGARTEN SCHOOL," FOR children, and PRIVATE RECITATION ROOMS for LADIES. Reopen Sept. 26. Object, the physical, mental and moral culture of children; also, to furnish special advantages to LADIES not desiring the routine of school. Miss E. M. COE, Prin., 15 West 42d-st.

MRS. JONSON AND MISS JONES' English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children, No. 13 East 31st-st., between 5th and Madison avs.

J. W. SCHERMERHORN, A. M., S. D., will reopen Sept. 16, his English, commercial, classical, French and German Institute, No. 659 6th-av., between 48th and 49th sts. Circulars and conference at the rooms.

MRS. J. T. BENEDICT'S ENGLISH, French and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies, reopens Oct. 1. No. 7 East 42d-st.

G. HAMILTON'S ENGLISH, CLASSICAL and Mathematical School, No. 781 6th-av., between 44th and 45th sts.

GERMAN PRIVATELY TAUGHT BY DR. BENDAN, late of the University, at 136 West 41; prepares for College.

BURNSIDE FAMILY SCHOOL FOR boys, Brattleboro, Vt. For particulars and circular address the Principal, C. A. MILES.

FOR BOYS—SUPERIOR ADVANTAGES AT Riverview Academy, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL, WHITE Plains, N. Y. Principal O. R. WILLIS, Ph. D.

TEACHERS.

A HARVARD GRADUATE OF THREE years' experience will give private instruction in classics, modern languages and English branches; highest testimonials, and City reference. Address C. K., No. 105 East 24th-st.

HOTELS.

AIKEN HOTEL, AIKEN, S. C.,
Has passed into the hands of new proprietors; has been handsomely refitted, and is now open for guests; invalids may rely upon choice food, delicately prepared; the rooms are large, and a cheerful air of home-like comfort pervades the house. For circulars and information, apply to BAILEY & PEGG, Aiken, S. C., or G. H. ANDREWS, No. 151 2d-av., New-York City.

MILLINERY.

FURS—ALASKA SETS $12, WORTH $20; Children's Ermine, $10, worth over $20; Velvet Bonnets, $15, warranted worth $25; Broadway Bonnets, Ladies' Hats, $15 to $1 and reduced prices. BINNS' MILLINERY, No. 647 Broadway.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

ITALIAN OPERA—LUCCA.
Director......MAX MARETZEK
THIS (FRIDAY) EVENING, Nov. 29,
LAST NIGHT BUT THREE.
LAST NIGHT BUT THREE.
LAST NIGHT BUT THREE.
LAST NIGHT OF
HUGUENOTS.
Mme. PAULINE LUCCA AS VALENTINE,
Mme. LEVIELLI, Señora SANZ,
Sigs. VIZZANI, SPARAPANI, COUDON, JAMET.
SATURDAY, Nov. 30, at 1 P. M.
GRAND MATINEE.
LUCREZIA BORGIA.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

The Director has the honor to announce that
UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE THE
PRICES OF ADMISSION TO
MATINEES WILL BE
TWO DOLLARS
to all parts of the house.
NO EXTRA CHARGE FOR RESERVED SEATS.
MONDAY, Dec. 2
LAST WEEK OF THE SEASON.
MIGNON.

Knabe's pianos are used at the Academy of Music.
Tickets can be obtained at the Academy of Music and at Schirmer's music store, No. 701 Broadway.

STEINWAY HALL.

HENRY M. STANLEY.

MR. HENRY M. STANLEY'S FIRST COURSE of EIGHT LECTURES will be given at Steinway Hall on the following dates: Dec. 3, 4, 6, 10, 11, 13.

MATINEES, Dec. 7 and 14.

The following subjects will be comprised in this series of lectures:

LIFE IN CENTRAL AFRICA.
THE HORRORS OF THE SLAVE TRADE.
TRIUMPHS OF CHRISTIANITY IN THE FABULOUS LAND.
MARCH OF THE HERALD EXPEDITION INTO THE LAND OF THE MOON.
THE BATTLE OF THE JUNGLES.
TRIBUTE TO THE KING OF UBBA.
LIVINGSTONE'S MISSIONARY AND SCIENTIFIC WORK.
THE CAVERNS OF THE TANGANIKA.
THE DISCOVERY OF LIVINGSTONE.
DR. LIVINGSTONE'S STORY.
MARCH TO NYASSA LAKE AND THE FAMOUS CAZEMBE.
THE TREASURES OF THE WONDERFUL LAND.
THE MYSTIC NILE AND ITS SOURCES.
&c., &c., &c.

Each lecture will be upon a different subject and interspersed with amusing anecdotes.

Course tickets for the eight lectures—price, $10, including seat, now on sale at the box-office, Steinway Hall.

General admission $1. Reserved seats 50 cents extra.

The sale of tickets for single lectures will commence Saturday, Nov. 30, at the box-office Steinway Hall, Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and theatre ticket-office, No. 114 Broadway.

BARNUM'S GREAT SHOW.

MUSEUM, MENAGERIE, CIRCUS,
GYMNASTS, ACROBATS, EQUESTRIANS.

Melville,
Marks,
Reynolds,
Marquez,
Monte Verde,
Millson,
Nichols,
Bliss,
Minnie Marks,
"Alexis."
Lazelle,
North,
Bushnell,
Donald,
Frank Melville.

All under the direct supervision of that popular manager of
FASHIONABLE ARENIC ENTERTAINMENTS,
DAN CASTELLO.
MENAGERIE OF RARE WILD BEASTS!
Four Living Giraffes, One Hundred of the most Costly Specimens
OF THE ANIMAL KINGDOM.
Marine Monsters, White Polar Bears, Lions, Tigers, Elephants, Elands, Tapirs, Horned Horse, Yaks, Gorillas,
SEA LIONS, LEOPARDS, OSTRICHES, APES, HAPPY FAMILY.
A Museum of the World's Wonders, Automatons, Singing Birds, Roaring Lion, Comic Mechanism, Living Curiosities. Dwarfs, Giants, Albinos, Nondescripts.

Tickets for sale and seats secured six days in advance.

NOTE.—Life of P. T. BARNUM, written by himself, 370 pages, illustrated, muslin gilt, reduced from $3 50 to $1 50. Supplied to his patrons only for $1 per copy. Less than cost.

MONDAY, Dec. 2, first appearance of
MONSIEUR D'ATALIE,
MAN WITH THE IRON JAW,
And his talented family.

MR. EDMUND YATES

will deliver, for the first time in New-York, his celebrated lecture on
THE PRINCES OF THE PEN—PART II.
THACKERAY,
TENNYSON,
BULWER,
CHARLES READE,
WILKIE COLLINS.
Illustrated with large cartoons,
in the SOUTH REFORMED CHURCH, (Dr. Rogers',) corner 5th-av. and 21st-st., for the benefit of the Manor Mission School,
SATURDAY EVENING, Nov. 30, at 8 o'clock.
Tickets, $1.
For sale at Dutton's bookstore, No. 713 Broadway, or at the door on the evening of the lecture.

ASSOCIATION HALL.

SATURDAY EVENING, Nov. 30.
The English Historian,
JAMES ANTHONY FROUDE,
Will deliver a reply to
FATHER BURKE AND OTHERS,
who have so violently attacked his accuracy as a historian.
Tickets $1. Reserved seats 25 cents extra.
*** For sale at the Hall, at Schirmer's, at No. 114 Broadway, and Scribner's.

A SERIES OF PROMENADE CONCERTS will be given by the Seventh Regiment N. G. S. N. Y., in the Regimental Armory, at 8 o'clock on SATURDAY EVENINGS, Nov. 30, Dec. 21, Jan. 25, Feb. 22 and March 29.

Tickets may be obtained from Orderly Sergeants of the various companies, the Non-commissioned Staff, and Adjt. C. B. BOSTWICK, of the Veteran Corps.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.—TICKETS and reserved seats, for the season or single performance, No. 302 Broadway, Room No. 4, from 10 to 12 o'clock. Tickets sent by mail.

GEORGE MACDONALD, TO-NIGHT, ASSOCIATION HALL. Admission, 50c. Subject—*Robert Burns*, with Recitations.

LECTURES.

PLYMOUTH CHURCH. BROOKLYN.
Mr. HENRY M. STANLEY
will deliver two lectures at
PLYMOUTH CHURCH, BROOKLYN,
on THURSDAY, Dec. 5, and
THURSDAY, Dec. 12.
Subject of first lecture,
LIVINGSTONE'S DISCOVERIES.
Subject of second lecture,
HENRY M. STANLEY'S DISCOVERY OF LIVINGSTONE.

Sale of course tickets only (price $3) now on sale at W. W. Swayne's, No. 216 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; Chandler Brothers, No. 172 Montague-st., and at No. 114 Broadway, New-York.

Sale of seats for single lectures will commence on MONDAY, Dec. 2, at the above-named offices.

ASSOCIATION HALL.
Free lecture on French.
For the benefit of children,
SATURDAY, Nov. 30, at 11 A. M.

Prof. ETIENNE LAMBERT invites all parents, with their young charges, and will prove to them practically how easily the very youngest child can learn to speak French with fluency.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE.

The Polytechnic branch will meet THIS (Friday) EVENING, 7½ o'clock, in hall No. 24 Cooper Union; Prof. R. P. STEVENS will lecture on *The Geographical Distribution of Iron Ores in the United States*, and Dr. L. FEUCHTWANGER speak on the *Dolomites* of the country. Admission free.
SAMUEL D. TILLMAN, Chairman.
ROBERT WEIR, Secretary.

MR. W. L. KINGSLEY'S LECTURES ON FRANCE are given on TUESDAY and FRIDAYS, at 11 o'clock A. M., at Association Building. Circulars and tickets at G. P. Putnam & Sons, Association Building, 23d-st., corner of 4th-av. A course on Germany will follow.

INSTRUCTIVE AND ENTERTAINING lecture on Thackeray, Tennyson, Bulwer, Reade, and Collins, by Mr. EDMUND YATES, NEXT SATURDAY EVENING, in the church corner 5th-av. and 21st-st.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY THIERMANN, late of the City of New-York, merchant, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at the office of W. D. Hennen, Esq., No. 51 New-street, or of Messrs. Küchler, Gall & Co., No. 128 Water-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of January next.—Dated New-York, the 10th day of July, 1872.
PETER F. W. THIERMANN,
GEORGE J. KUCHLER,
Executors of H. Thiermann.
jy12-law6mF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN W. POOLER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to T. C. CRONIN, Esq., at his law offices, Nos. 155 and 157 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of March next.—Dated, New-York, the 5th day of September, 1872.
ELIZA POOLER, Administratrix.
VICTOR VILLAUME, Administrator.
s6-law6mF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES KELSEY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. 28 Exchange-place, in the City of New-York, on or before the 18th day of March next.—Dated New-York, the 10th day of September, 1872.
BENJAMIN A. HEGEMAN,
Executor of Charles Kelsey, deceased.
s13-law6mF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robt. C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FRANCIS WALDO, late of the City of New-York, late merchant, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Mortimer Porter, No. 9 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 25th day of April next.—Dated New-York, the 10th day of October, 1872.
FRANCIS W. MORSE, Executor.
o11-law6mF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of LUKE H. HOLMES, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof, to John Van Arsdale, Executor, at his residence, at No. 31 East 21st-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 23d day of March next.—Dated New-York, the 17th day of September, 1872.
CHAS. P. HOLMES, Executor.
s20-law6mF*

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.

WEST TWENTY-THIRD-ST.,
CORNER OF EIGHTH-AV.

CURTAIN RISES at 7¾. Admission, ONE DOLLAR; Family Circle, FIFTY CENTS. Reserved chairs, 50 cents and $1 extra. Boxes, $15 and $12.
AUGUSTIN DALY......Sole Lessee and Manager

EVERY NIGHT will be produced a NEW LOCAL SENSATIONAL "FOLLY," in four acts, by Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY, author of UNDER THE GASLIGHT, FLASH OF LIGHTNING, HORIZON, DIVORCE, FROU-FROU, &c., and entitled

ROUND
THE
CLOCK;
OR,
NEW-YORK BY DARK!

To be presented with every scene new. One thousand new costumes, including a UNIQUE TABLEAU, representing the Fashions in Dress for five thousand years, and entitled
THE DAUGHTERS OF EVE.
New and popular music, and rich, new properties.
THE CAST
includes the following array of STAR TALENT,
Mrs. JOHN WOOD!
Mr. JOHN BROUGHAM!
Miss EMMA HOWSON!
THE MAJILTONS AND THE LAURIS!

Mr. J. W. Jennings, Mr. G. F. Ketchum, Miss Ella Dietz, Mr. James Meade, Miss Annie Deland, Mr. Martin Golden, Mr. E. Pierce, Mr. J. G. Peakes, Mr. E. Cauldwell, Master Devere, Mme. Lauri, Miss Cassidy, Mr. E. Chapman, Mr. A. E. Enos, Mr. Meade, Mr. Dooney Harris, Mr. Johnny Aaron, Mr. C. Hersee, Mr. John Lauri, Mr. Harry Lauri, Mr. Charles Lauri, Mr. Julian Cross, Mr. Enos, Mrs. Yeamans, Miss Roberta Norwood, Miss C. Bronte, Miss Rice, Miss Helen Strange, Mr. James Peakes.

The whole to conclude with a new and original
CAN CAN
arranged by Mr. JOHN LAURI, and in which the whole Company will take part, led by
THE FAMOUS MAJILTONS.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.

AUGUSTIN DALY......Sole Lessee and Manager
MOST EMPHATIC SUCCESS
of
THE
MERRY WIVES
OF
WINDSOR!!!

The *Daily Times* calls it "An unequivocal popular success!"

The *Herald* says it is "The best representation of the 'Merry Wives' we have yet had in this country."

EVERY NIGHT for the PRESENT WEEK.

The cast including Mr. CHARLES FISHER, Mr. B. RINGGOLD, Mr. D. WHITNEY, Mr. JAMES LEWIS, Mr. GEORGE CLARKE, Mr. LOUIS JAMES, Miss JENNIE YEAMANS, Mr. WM. DAVIDGE, Mr. W. J. LEMOYNE, Mr. OWEN FAWCETT, Mr. J. A. MACKEY, Mr. GEORGE DE VERE, Mr. J. H. BURNETT, Miss GERTY NORWOOD, Mr. WM. BESKMAN, Mr. F. CHAPMAN, Miss FANNY DAVENPORT, Miss FANNY MORANT, Miss SARAH JEWETT, Mrs. G. H. GILBERT.

SATURDAY NEXT—MATINEE OF MERRY WIVES.

TERRACE GARDEN THEATRE.

58th-st., between Lexington and 3d avs.
JOHN KOCH......Proprietor.
LOUISE LICHTMAY'S
GRAND OPERA.
THIS (FRIDAY) EVENING, NOV. 29, at 8 o'clock,
LUCREZIA BORGIA.
SUNDAY EVENING, Dec. 1, at 8 o'clock,
GRAND SACRED CONCERT.

Prices of admission on Opera Nights—Orchestra chairs, $1 50; reserved seats, $1; general admission 75 cents; single seats in private boxes, $1 50; proscenium boxes, $15.

Tickets at the Terrace Garden Theatre office, 59th-st.; also corner 4th-av. and 14th-st., and at Koch Bros., No. 285 Broadway.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.

St. James Theatre, corner 28th-st. and Broadway.
GREATEST SUCCESS IN THE CITY.
BIRCH, WAMBOLD AND BACKUS.
SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
Seats secured six days in advance.

ASSOCIATION HALL.

CHILDREN'S FRENCH MATINEE.
SATURDAY, Nov. 30, at 11 A. M.
FREE TO ALL.

Prof. ETIENNE LAMBERT will give a free lecture on French, SATURDAY, at 11, when he will demonstrate practically how easily children can learn French orally. Mothers are invited to bring all the little ones, as they will participate in the exercises. Lecture free.

MANOR MISSION SCHOOL.—MR. EDMUND YATES will deliver his new lecture for the benefit of this school, SATURDAY EVENING, Nov. 30, in the church corner 5th-av. and 21st-st.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN, AND HARTFORD RAILROAD

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN DIVISION.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT,
COMMENCING NOV. 21, 1872.
Passenger Station in New-York, Grand Central Depot. Entrance on 42d st.
TRAINS LEAVE NEW-YORK.

For New-Haven, 7:08, 8:08 (Ex.) 11:38 A. M.; 12:23 (Ex.,) 3:08 (Ex.,) 3:55, 4:38, 5:39, 8:08 (Ex.,) and 9:10 (Ex.) P. M.

For Bridgeport, 7:08, 8:08 (Ex.,) 9:08, 11:38 A. M.; 12:23 (Ex.,) 3:08 (Ex.,) 3:55, 4:38, 5:39, 8:08 (Ex.,) and 9:10 (Ex.,) P. M.

For Milford and Stratford, 7:08, 11:38 A. M.; 3:55, 4:38, and 5:39 P. M.

For Fairfield, Southport, and Westport, 7:08, 9:08, 11:38 A. M.; 3:55, 4:38, and 5:39 P. M.

For South Norwalk, 7:08, 8:08 (Ex.,) 9:08, 11:38 A. M.; 12:23 (Ex.,) 3:08 (Ex.,) 3:55, 4:38 (Ex.,) 5:39, 6:38, 8:08 (Ex.,) and 9:10 (Ex.) P. M.

For Darien, 7:08, 9:08, 11:38 A. M.; 3:55, 4:38, 5:39, and 6:38 P. M.

For Stamford, 7:08, 8:08 (Ex.) 9:08, 10:08, 11:38 A. M.; 12:23 (Ex.) 2:23, 3:08 (Ex.,) 3:55, 4:38 (Ex.,) 4:53, 5:39, 6:03, 6:38, 7:23, 8:08 (Ex.,) stopping at New-Rochelle and Port Chester, and 9:10 (Ex.) P. M., stopping at Mount Vernon, Mamaroneck, and Rye.

For Greenwich and intermediate stations, 7:08, 9:08, 10:08, 11:38 A. M.; 2:23, 3:55, 4:53, 5:39, 6:03, 6:38, 7:23 P. M.

Sunday mail-train leaves Grand Central Depot, 42d-st., New-York, at 7:08 P. M., for Boston, via Springfield line, stopping at New-Rochelle, Port Chester, Stamford, South Norwalk, and Bridgeport, and at 9:10 P. M., for Boston via Shore Line, stopping at Mount Vernon, Mamaroneck, and Rye.

CONNECTING TRAINS.

For Boston, via Springfield, 8:08 A. M.; 3:08 and 8:08 P. M.

For Boston, via Shore Line, 12:23, 9:10 P. M.

For Hartford and Springfield, 8:08 A. M.; 12:23, 3:08, and 8:08 P. M.

For Newport, R. I., 8:08 A. M.

For Connecticut River Railroad, 8:08 A. M., 12:23 P. M. to Greenfield; 3:08 P. M. to Montreal and White Mountains.

For Hartford, Providence, and Fishkill Railroad, 8:08 A. M.; 12:23 P. M.

For Shore Line Railway, at 8:08 A. M. to Norwich and Providence, 12:23, 3:08 to New-London and Norwich, and 9:10 P. M. Boston Ex.

For Connecticut Valley Railroad, 8:08 A. M. and 3:08 P. M.

For New-Haven and Northampton Railroad, 8:08 A. M.; 3:08 P. M. to Northampton and Williamsburg.

For New-Haven, Middletown, and Willimantic Railroad, (Air-line,) 8:08 A. M. and 3:08 P. M.

For Housatonic Railroad, 8:08 A. M. and 3:08 P. M.

For Naugatuck Railroad, 8:08 A. M., 3:08 P. M., and 4:38 P. M. to Waterbury.

For Danbury and Norwalk Railroad, 7:08, 8:08, and 9:08 A. M.; 12:23 and 4:38 P. M.

For Shepaug Valley Railroad, via Danbury and Norwalk R. R., 8:08 A. M. and 4:38 P. M.

For New-Canaan Railroad, 8:08 A. M.; 12:23, 4:38, and 5:39 P. M.

Commodious sleeping-cars attached to 8:08 and 9:10 P. M. trains, and also to Sunday Mail trains on either line. Drawing-room cars attached to the 8:08 A. M., 12:23, and 3:08 P. M. trains.

Passengers can procure tickets to any point reached over this road at the Grand Central Depot, corner 42d-st. and 4th-av.; also at the offices of the New-York Transfer Co., (Dodds' Express,) No. 944 Broadway, and No. 1 Court-st., Brooklyn; and by leaving suitable notice can have their baggage called for and checked from residence to destination.

JOHN T. MOODY, Sup't N. Y. & N. H. Div.

NEW-YORK MIDLAND RAILWAY—WINTER ARRANGEMENT. Taking effect Nov. 6, 1872. Trains leave foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts. as follows:

For New-Durham and Maywood—7, 9, 10:50 A. M.; 1, 4:30, 5:10, 6:20 P. M.

For Ridgefield Park, Bogota, Dundee Lake, Market st., (Paterson,) and Riverside—7, 10:50 A. M.; 1, 4:30, 5:10, 6:20 P. M.

For Hackensack, Lodi, Paterson, Hawthorne, Midland Park, and Wortendyke—7, †9, 10:50 A. M.; 1, 3:30, 4:30, 5:10, 6:20 P. M.

For Van Winkles—7, 10:50 A. M.; 1, 5:10, 6:20 P. M.

For Wyckoff, Pompton, and Montclair Junction—7, 9, 10:50 A. M.; 3:30, 4:30, 5:10 P. M.

For Campgaw and Crystal Lake—7, 10:50 A. M.; 4:30, 5:10 P. M.

For Oakland, Bloomingdale, and West Bloomingdale—7, 9, 10:50 A. M.; 4:30, 5:10 P. M.

For Smith Mills, Charlottsburg, Oak Ridge, Snufftown and Ogdensburg—7, 9 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.

For New Foundland, Stockholm, Franklin, Sussex Junction, Hamburg, Deckertown and Unionville—7, 9 A. M.; 3:30 and 4:30 P. M.

For Middletown, Pine Bush, Bloomingburg, Wurtsboro, Liberty Falls, and Ellenville*—7, 9 A. M.; 3:30 P. M.

Returning leave Ellenville 7:42 A. M.; 2:30 P. M. Liberty Falls, 6:55 A. M.; 1:35 P. M. Bloomingburg, 8:30 A. M.; 3:20, 5 P. M. Middletown, 8:55 A. M.; 3:47, 5:45 P. M. Unionville, 6:05, 9:38 A. M.; 4:39, 7:05 P. M. West Bloomingdale, 6:45, 8:03 A. M.; 1:20, 6:37 P. M. Wortendyke, 5:25, 6:52, 8:41, 11:47 A. M.; 1:57, 4, 7:16, 10:51 P. M. Paterson, 5:43, 6:50, 7:55, 9, 12:05 P. M.; 2:16, 4:19, 7:36 P. M.

C. W. DOUGLAS, Superintendent.
WM. H. WEED, General Ticket Agent.

* To Middletown and Pine Bush only. † Does not stop at Lodi.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

Commencing on Monday, Nov. 4, 1872. Through Trains will leave Grand Central Depot.

8.00 A. M., Chicago and Montreal Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St. Albans.
10.30 A. M., Special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Buffalo and Niagara Falls.
10.45 A. M., Northern and Western Express.
3.40 P. M., Special Express for Albany and Troy.
4.00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping-cars from New-York to St. Albans.
6.00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping-cars for Watertown and Canandaigua.
8.00 P. M., Pacific Express, with sleeping-cars for Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls; also, for Chicago via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads. This train runs on Sundays.
11.00 P. M., Express, with sleeping-cars for Troy and Albany.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.

Trains leave James-slip, New-York, as follows, (leave 34th-st. fifteen minutes later:)

8:30 A. M., Greenport Mail.
10:30 A. M., Northport and Locust Valley Way.
12:30 P. M., Jamaica Accommodation.
3:30 P. M., Riverhead, Sag Harbor, and Locust Valley Express, (through to Greenport Saturdays.)
4:00 P. M., Northport and Locust Valley Express.
5:00 P. M., Hempstead and Rockaway Express.
6:00 P. M., Northport Way.

All trains connect at Mineola with Hempstead, and at Jamaica with East New-York.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN. NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Lessees and Managers......JARRETT & PALMER
THE
REOPENING OF NIBLO'S GARDEN
and the
GRAND INAUGURAL PERFORMANCE
of
LEO AND LOTOS
will take place
SATURDAY EVENING, Nov. 30,
when this magnificent
MUSICAL AND BALLET SPECTACLE
will be presented with all its gorgeous pageantry, beautiful scenery, and
THE FINEST BALLET
ever seen in America.
Seats can now be had at the box-office.
FIRST MATINEE, SATURDAY, Dec. 7.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Lessees and Managers......JARRETT & PALMER
SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

Tickets sold for MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 25, will be good on the opening night, or will be redeemed at the box-office.

HOLDERS OF TICKETS FOR

THURSDAY MATINEE	Nov. 28
THURSDAY EVENING	Nov. 28
FRIDAY EVENING	Nov. 29
SATURDAY MATINEE	Nov. 30
SATURDAY EVENING	Nov. 30

Must present them at the box-office for exchange or redemption.
Box-office open daily at 8 A. M.
OPENING NIGHT, SATURDAY, Nov. 30.
FIRST MATINEE, SATURDAY, Dec. 7.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. NEILSON.

Edwin Booth......Proprietor and Manager.
FIRST APPEARANCE IN AMERICA OF
MISS NEILSON.
EACH EVENING during the week
MISS NEILSON
will appear in her renowned impersonation of
JULIET,
in Shakespeare's grand Tragedy of
ROMEO and JULIET,
with
MR. JAS. W. WALLACK as MERCUTIO.
MR. JOSEPH WHEELOCK as ROMEO.
Produced with all the Original Scenery, Music, Costumes, &c.
FIRST NEILSON MATINEE
On SATURDAY NEXT at 2.
MISS NEILSON as ROSALIND
in Shakespeare's Comedy "AS YOU LIKE IT."
MR. JAS. W. WALLACK as JAQUES.

Owing to other Engagements entered into by MISS NEILSON, her present one must necessarily be very limited.

Seats may be secured one week in advance at the Theatre, or at Ditson's & Co's Music-store, No. 711 Broadway.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager.. Mr. LESTER WALLACK
ENORMOUS SUCCESS
OF
MR. SOTHERN
AS
LORD DUNDREARY.
CROWDED HOUSES.
ENTHUSIASTIC APPLAUSE.
The immense demand for seats necessitates the opening of the box-book for the securing of seats,
ONE MONTH
IN ADVANCE.
LORD DUNDREARY. LORD DUNDREARY.
EVERY EVENING,
AT 8, AND
SATURDAY MATINEE,
AT 1½ P. M.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.

Proprietor......Mr. SHERIDAN SHOOK
Manager......Mr. A. M. PALMER
LAST NIGHTS of Sardou's Great Play,
AGNES,
NOW IN THE THIRD MONTH OF ITS MOST SUCCESSFUL CAREER.
Saturday matinee begins at 1½ o'clock.
Evening performance begins at 8 o'clock.
Box-office open every day from 8 A. M. to 5 P. M.
In active preparation,
MR. JOHN BROUGHAM'S
New Romantic Drama,
ATHERLEY COURT,
AND OTHER NOVELTIES.

OLYMPIC. LYDIA THOMPSON.

AN ENTIRE CHANGE OF PERFORMANCE.
This and Saturday evening and Saturday Matinée, Miss LYDIA THOMPSON AND COMPANY, In the best burlesque in their repertoire,
KENILWORTH.
FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 6, farewell benefit of Miss LYDIA THOMPSON......BLUE BEARD.
SATURDAY MATINEE, Dec 7, last appearance.
MONDAY, Dec. 9, AIMEE OPERA BOUFFE.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. THOMPSON.

LAST TIMES OF THE
WANDERING DUTCHMAN.

TODAY AT 2.
Last times of the popular Burlesque of
IXION,
in which all the beautiful blondes appear.

THIS EVENING AT 8,
the great actor, Mr.
JOHNNY THOMPSON.
JOHNNY THOMPSON.
in the new drama,
THE WANDERING DUTCHMAN.
cast to entire company.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA-HOUSE.

No. 201 Bowery, opposite Spring-st.
The great comic artist, JOHN T. KELLY.
The DALY BROTHERS, song and dance artists.
A new drama, ACTORS BY DAYLIGHT.
TONY PASTOR'S MAMMOTH STAR TROUPE.
MATINEES TUESDAY and SATURDAY at 2½.
Ladies admitted free on FRIDAY EVENING.

BRYANT'S OPERA-HOUSE. 23D-ST.

Every EVENING at 8, and Saturday matinée at 2, THE EXCELSIOR TROUPE OF THE WORLD.
Dan Bryant, Nelse Seymour, Dave Reed, Harry Norman, W. H. Brockway, Chas. D'Alberte.

BILLIARDS.

EIGHTH GRAND CHAMPIONSHIP MATCH.
CYRILLE DION,
Champion of America,
vs.
JOHN DEERY,
Both of New-York.
1,500 Points, four-ball Carom Game, on a four-pocket table, for One Thousand Dollars and the
DIAMOND CUE,
AT IRVING HALL,
FRIDAY EVENING, NOV. 29, 1872.
ADMISSION ONE DOLLAR.
Reserved seats......Fifty Cents Extra
Play to commence at 8 o'clock.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

REHEARSAL, FRIDAY, NOV. 29, AT 2½ P. M.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

MR. RICHARD HOFFMAN RESPECTfully announces to his friends and the public a THIRD SERIES OF THREE PIANO-FORTE SOIREES, to take place at CHICKERING'S CONCERT-ROOM, (with the kind permission of Chickering & Sons for these occasions only,) on SATURDAY EVENINGS, Jan. 25, Feb. 22, and March 8, 1873. Mr. HOFFMAN will be assisted by Mr. JOSEPH BURKE, violin, and Mr. F. BERGNER, violoncello. Subscribers' names for the series received at Messrs. Jordens & Martens, No. 932 Broadway, and at Messrs. Chickering & Sons, No. 11 East 14th-st.

THE NEW LECTURE BY MR. EDMUND YATES will be illustrated with large cartoons in the church corner 5th-av. and 21st-st., SATURDAY EVENING, Nov. 30.

LOAN OFFICES.

NO. 1,267 BROADWAY, OVER HERALD Branch, Room B.—Parlor for ladies. Branch No. 132 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. Money loaned on diamonds, watches, jewelry, &c. Same bought and sold.
LINDO BROS.

MUSICAL.

A GREAT OFFER! HORACE WATERS, 481 Broadway, N. Y., *will dispose of* **100** *PIANOS, MELODEONS and ORGANS, of six first-class makers, including Waters', at very low prices for cash, or part cash, and balance in small monthly installments; the same to let, and rent applied if purchased. New 7-octave first-class PIANOS, modern improvements, for* **$275** *cash. Now ready, a CONCERTO PARLOR ORGAN, the most beautiful style and perfect tone ever made. Illustrated Catalogues mailed. Sheet Music and Music Merchandise.*

CHAMBERS' POPULAR PIANOS.

Write for information and circulars to
CHAMBERS & SON, No. 101 4th-av.
Special Bargains.
UPRIGHT AND SQUARE PIANOS $275, $300, &c.
"BRADBURY" $1,000 SQUARE GRAND AT $[illegible].
A SUPERB $1,000 UPRIGHT-GRAND FOR $550.
ELEGANT 7¼ ROSEWOOD-CARVED
at special low figure
FOR OWNER'S ACCOUNT.

AT HAINES BROS.,

No. 27 Union-square.
First-class handsome new PIANO-FORTES for sale on very reasonable terms,
and several used a little, very low for cash.

A LARGE STOCK OF PIANOS.

SQUARE AND UPRIGHT, to rent or sell cheap; rent allowed on purchases. Call at M. M. MERRELL'S, No. 8 Union-square, (No. 105 4th-av.)

AMERICAN CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC.—Thorough instruction in all branches of music, by the most eminent Professors, at liberal terms. A Singing Club is now forming. For further particulars and complete prospectus apply to H. SCHROEDER, Director.

CHURCH ORGANS.—W. H. DAVIS & SON, No. 40 Downing-st., offer for sale one of eighteen stops, two rows of keys, pedal bass; one of twelve stops, pedal bass; one of eight stops, do.; one second-hand, six stops, on liberal terms.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S

CLASSES FOR DANCING,
AT NO. 212 5TH-AV.,

Twice-a-week classes on Mondays and Thursdays, Tuesdays and Fridays, Wednesdays and Saturdays.

Once a week, on Saturday morning and Friday evening. Monday and Thursday evenings for gentlemen.

For terms, &c., send for circular.

TRENOR'S DANCING ACADEMY,

Lyric Hall, No. 723 6th-av., Reservoir-Square.

Pupils can commence at any time, attend at their convenience, and learn any dance, such as the REDOWA WALTZ, GLIDE WALTZ, &c. For days and hours, send or call for circulars.

DE GARMO'S DANCING ACADEMY,

NO. 8[illegible]TH-AV., CORNER 14TH-ST.,
NOW OPEN.
PARTICULARS IN CIRCULAR.

STATIONERY.

SLOTE & JANES, STATIONERS, PRINTERS and blank-book manufacturers, No. 93 Fulton st. Account-books made to any pattern.
HENRY L. SLOTE. JONATHAN JANES.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL, NO. 45 MAIDEN-lane, solicit orders for their patent spring-back account-books, stationery and printing.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRES.

The Burning of Lina Edwin's Theatre Yesterday.

Lists of Losses and Insurances—The Fire in First-Avenue—A Fireman Seriously Injured—A Number of Other Fires.

The fire at Nos. 718 and 720 Broadway, mentioned in yesterday's TIMES, created much excitement during its progress, and even after it was extinguished.

Shortly after 2 o'clock yesterday morning, Officer Henderson, of the Fifteenth Precinct, while standing at the corner of Broadway and Waverley-place, noticed smoke issuing from the doors and windows of the first floor of the building No. 720 Broadway, which was occupied as the Arion Concert-saloon. The officer summoned to his aid Roundsmen Buckley and Bradley, also of the Fifteenth Precinct, and they hastened to the building. They forced open a window and attempted to enter, but as the interior of the place was wrapped in flames, the heat was so intense and the smoke so dense, that they were compelled to retreat. An alarm brought Officers O'Reilly and Carr to the scene, and the Policemen, knowing that quite a number of persons lived on the upper floors of the building, forced open the door leading to the upper portion of the house, and proceeded to arouse the inmates, who were sleeping and ignorant of the terrible danger which threatened them. Among the first awakened and made aware of the danger was Col. T. Alston Brown, dramatic agent, who was hurried into the street in his night clothes. Mrs. Schneider was also roused, and, being almost beside herself with fear and excitement, was carried down stairs by the Policemen.

The family of Richard Warren, who occupied the third floor of No. 720, were next aroused. This family consists of Mrs. Sarah Warren, aged sixty-five; her son, Richard Warren, aged thirty-seven; his wife Bridget, aged twenty-two, and their children, named Thomas, aged seven years; John, aged five years; Ann, aged two years, and Richard, aged two weeks. All these persons were removed in safety by the Police and a number of citizens who volunteered to assist them. In the excitement and confusion, the infant last named was abandoned by its relatives and was not missed until the family had reached the street. Its absence being noticed, occasioned much distress, and it was feared that the child must perish in the flames, as the task of entering the building at that time was one of great difficulty and absolute danger. Officer O'Reilly, of the Fifteenth Precinct, upon learning that the infant still remained in the building, without a moment's hesitation, and at the risk of his life, rushed into the building, and, after a few moments' delay, during which the crowd which had gathered about the scene almost held their breaths, he emerged with the infant and placed it in its mother's arms. A cheer rang out upon the night air which could be heard above the din of the fire and the thumping of the engines. O'Reilly was nearly choked with the smoke while making his way through the burning building. Officer Wilson, of the Fifteenth Precinct, rescued Mrs. Frances Bailey, aged sixteen, whom he found asleep in a bedroom on the top floor. Roundsman Buckley rescued Mrs. Brown from the building No. 722 Broadway. She was almost dead with fright. Mrs. Samuel J. Lewis and her servant, Ellen Farley, were removed in safety from their residence, No. 716 Broadway, which had taken fire in the rear. All the parties rescued were compelled to leave in their night clothes. They were taken to the New-York Hotel, where they were provided for.

In the mean time the flames were spreading with great rapidity. The section of the Fire Department in the district in which the fire occurred, had not returned from the fire in Morgan's soap factory, on First-avenue, which had been burning since 1 o'clock, and, in consequence, an unusual delay occurred in getting enough steamers to the scene of the fire. Chief Engineer Perley ordered a second alarm. This brought a number of additional steamers, and a large reinforcement of firemen under command of Engineers Bates, Bauden, Monroe and Sullivan. As the steamers arrived they were placed in advantageous positions surrounding the block in the centre of which the fire was burning, and immense quantities of water were soon being thrown against the flames. Despite the exertions of the firemen, the flames continued to increase in force and velocity, and the whole block was threatened with destruction. The fire had extended from the concert-saloon to the stage of the theatre, and thence to the auditorium, and the whole interior of the building was soon wrapped in flames. Thence the fire extended to the rear of the dwelling Nos. 714 and 716 Broadway, and threatened to still further extend to the rear of the buildings on Lafayette-place. Fearing that the flames in this manner would get entirely beyond control, Chief Perley ordered a third alarm to be sounded, and in a few moments six additional steamers, ready for work, were at the scene. The Fire Department succeeded in gaining complete control of the fire before it had extended beyond the limits named above. The concert-saloon and the theatre were completely gutted, however, and the upper portions of the building badly damaged by fire and water. The light of the flames and the shower of sparks sent up in the air could be seen from all parts of the City, and, notwithstanding the early hour and the nipping, frosty air, great crowds of spectators were attracted to the scene. A large Police force from the Eighth, Ninth, Fourteenth, Fifteenth, and Seventeenth Precincts were summoned to the fire, and were placed under the command of Capt. Byrnes, of the Fifteenth Precinct.

The following is a list of the losses and insurances:

No. 720 Broadway, four-story building, owned by A. T. Stewart; damage to building, $10,000; insured. The first and second floors were occupied as the Arion Concert-saloon, of which the proprietors are Vincent M. Coppcut, Martin Campbell, and Frederick Sherman, (one of the Lubin Brothers.) Their loss on stock, fixtures, &c., is said to be about $12,000. They are partially insured. The entrance to Kelly & Leon's minstrel hall is also in this building, while the auditorium consisted of a one-story building extending along the rear of the two lots. The loss of Messrs. Kelly & Leon on stage fixtures, properties, musical instruments, &c., is estimated at $25,000, on which there is a very small insurance. The building was completely destroyed; loss, $10,000.

The third floor of No. 720 was occupied as a residence by Richard Warren; loss on furniture, &c., $1,500. The fourth floor was occupied by Mrs. Schneider; loss on furniture, $600; insured for $500.

The building No. 718 Broadway is also owned by A. T. Stewart, and is damanged to the extent of $10,000. The basement was occupied by F. De Angeli, as a barber-shop; damage $500; insured for $1,000 in the Exchange Company.

The first floor was occupied by A. Merkent, boot and shoe maker; loss on stock, &c., $1,500; insured for $2,000 in the Arctic and $1,000 in the Exchange Companies.

The rest of the building was occupied by Col. T. Allston Brown as a dramatic agency and residence; loss $5,000; insured for $3,000.

No. 714 Broadway, occupied by Mr. S. S. Fitch; loss on building and furniture, $4,000. No. 716, occupied by C. G. Ferris; damage to building and furniture, $6,000; insured.

No. 722 Broadway, occupied by A. S. Matthews, auctioneer, and C. L. Kelty & Co., wood hangings, was considerably damaged by fire and water. The goods in the building were also badly damaged by water, but the extent of the loss could not be definitely ascertained.

The dwelling of Mrs. Chauncey, No. 23 Lafayette-place, immediately in the rear of the theatre, was damaged to the extent of $1,000 by fire and water.

During the progress of the fire, Malachi Donohue, Assistant Foreman of Engine Company No. 14, was seriously injured by the falling upon him of a ladder, which was being raised to the roof of the dwelling No. 31 Lafayette-place. He was taken to his home, No. 339 East Twenty-third-street.

The cause of the fire has not been definitely ascertained, but is supposed to have originated from the gas-lights connected with the stage in the Arion Concert-saloon. Since the recent raid by Superintendent Kelso on the concert-saloons this place was converted into a variety theatre, a stage having been erected in the rear of the saloon. The first performance took place on Wednesday night. Mr. Kelly, of Kelly & Leon's Minstrels, stated to a TIMES reporter that during the performance on that night he noticed the dangerous condition of the uncovered lights about the stage, and, becoming alarmed, called the attention of the lessees of the premises to the danger, informing them that, unless they were altered, he would not give a performance in his place on Thanksgiving, as the lives of the visitors would be in great danger. Fire-Marshal McSpedon will give the matter a thorough investigation today.

Sketch of Lina Edwin's Theatre.

All buildings devoted to public amusements are celebrated for the variety of phases through which they pass, but probably very few have as peculiarly an eventful career to be recorded as the building known as "Lina Edwin's Theatre," burnt down yesterday morning. About fifteen years ago, the premises were first opened to the public as a church, several popular preachers successively acting as pastors. Their popularity, however, soon caused their removal uptown to more extensive and fashionable quarters, and the deserted church then commenced its vicissitudes under the name of Hope Chapel. At that time it was, probably, as homely and unpretentious a little edifice as any in the City of New-York, and, as such, became the temporary abiding-place of religious fanatics and enthusiasts of every description. For about two years Hope Chapel was open on an average two nights per week, when spiritual mediums, mesmerists, atheists, and even politicians, aired their peculiar views to generally small and very often derisive audiences.

To these entertainments the public were generally admitted free, which, of course, secured an audience, but as the Chapel was being constantly shut up by the unpaid proprietor, or the gas turned off at awkward hours, the public got tired of even these cheap amusements, and the "Chapel" remained closed for a season. In 1865 a slight attempt at decoration and improvement was made on Hope Chapel, and it then was opened to the public by flying managers, who gave monologues, panoramas, concerts, and other hybrid entertainments. To witness these, money, of course, had to be paid, and the attendance consequently became more meagre than in the spiritualistic days. In 1866, Mr. Peter Hines, a wealthy grocer obtained a lease of the building, and fitted it up as a pretty and commodious theatre for the benefit of his nephew Patrick Glass, professionally known as the "Only Leon." In the Fall of 1866, the "chapel," thoroughly transformed, commenced a season of "burnt cork opera" under the management of Messrs. Kelly and Leon, with the "Only Leon" as the bright particular star. Fortune at last seemed to smile upon "Hope Chapel," and for six months "Kelly and Leon's" continued the most popular minstrel hall in the City. During the Summer of 1867 the building remained closed, but opened again in the Fall under the same management, when the success of the previous season entirely disappeared, and the Spring of 1868 again saw "Hope Chapel" tenantless. In the Fall of 1868 it was again opened, this time as a variety theatre and concert hall under the management of Mr. Clinton Eddy, when the notorious "male impersonator," Miss Ella Wesner, was introduced to the public. Mr. Eddy's management was of the briefest description, and for another season the building remained closed to the public, with the exception of a few rare occasions when a lady vocalist or an astonishing mountebank appeared for one night, or some unlucky actor received a "complimentary" benefit. In the Spring of 1869 the "chapel" was again transformed, this time to the Waverley Theatre. Mr. Gibert Reeder sub-leased the premises from Mr. Hines, and began his management by the introduction of the "Elise Holt Burlesque Troupe." A fitful and temporary success followed this enterprise, the season being remarkable in theatrical annals for the absolute reign which the "burlesque blondes" exercised over the theatres. The most noticeable feature of this season was the acting of Mr. James Lewis, now of the Fifth-avenue Theatre, who then made his first success in the Metropolis, and from which he dates his popularity. The burlesque season, like every other venture in this house, came to an inglorious end, and again the premises were closed. During this period the Chapel went through another phase of its misfortunes. A number of Tammany Republicans gathered there and initiated a political club, which has since become notorious under the title of the "Lincoln Club." In 1870 the last transformation of the "Chapel" took place, when it was opened as Lina Edwin's Theatre, to be devoted to comedy and the better class of drama. As a comedy theatre it failed, and fell back upon burlesque, with Mr. and Mrs. John Hall as the principal attractions. A tolerably long season followed, with varying success, until the Spring of 1871, when it again collapsed, this time more dismally than ever before. The most interesting feature of Miss Edwin's management was the rentree of the once highly-popular Laura Keene, who appeared here, and produced Boucicault's "Hunted Down." Miss Keene's name, however, had lost its charm, and her engagement proved to be as unprofitable as the others. Late in 1871 the theatre was again opened for the performance of French opera bouffe, with Mlle. Aimée as the principal attraction. This season was the only really profitable one which the unfortunate building had seen, and, until the Spring of 1872, the Aimée opera troupe was the only attraction which could draw money into the house. Last Summer, the theatre was again closed, and at the end of August a new season was inaugurated, with the Emerson Minstrels as the attraction. From August until last Saturday night, the Emerson Minstrels continued playing to unremunerative audiences, when they closed, after a very serious financial loss. On Monday night last, Kelly and Leon returned to their old quarters, and played a season of three nights, with doubtful chances of success, when their hopes and expectations were cut short by the fire, which has left neither a trace of "Hope Chapel" nor Lina Edwin's Theatre visible. Like its neighbor, the Globe Theatre, Lina Edwin's had the serious drawback of having once been a church, and to many minds this fact accounts for its ill success. Be that as it may, the two transformed churches in a tolerably long career cannot show in their history the record of one really successful season of six months duration.

The First-Avenue Fire—District Engineer Rhodes Seriously Injured.

The loss of David S. Brown & Co., soap manufacturers, whose factory at Nos. 185 and 187 First-avenue was partially destroyed by fire yesterday morning, as reported in the TIMES, is estimated at $20,000, insured as follows: St. Nicholas, $1,000; Westchester, $2,000; Hamilton, $1,500; Whitehall, $2,000; Merchants', $2,000; Commercial, $2,000; Excelsior, $1,000; Sterling, $1,000; Exchange, $1,000; National, $2,000; National, of Bangor, Me., $2,000. Total, $17,500.

Charles H. Reed, provision dealer, on the upper floors, sustained a loss of $4,000; fully insured in the St. Nicholas and Guardian Companies. Edward Rafter, a grocer, who occupied a portion of the building, sustained a loss of $2,000; insured. During the fire, District Engineer W. W. Rhodes fell through an open hatchway from the first floor to the cellar and sustained serious injuries. An ambulance was telegraphed for, and Rhodes was taken to his home, No. 160 East Thirty-third-street.

District Engineer Benjamin Gicquel was severely injured about the back by jumping from the first floor of the building, to the assistance of Engineer Rhodes.

In Prince-Street.

At 12½ o'clock yesterday a fire broke out in the cigar-store of Mark Barnett, on the first floor of No. 72 Prince-street, caused by an overheated stove-pipe. Damage to stock $200; insured for $1,000 in the Lancashire Insurance Company, of England. The flames extended to Bellows' livery-stable, at the corner of Prince and Crosby streets, causing $300 damage. The buildings are owned by Charles L. Bellows, whose loss is estimated at $1,000, and is fully covered by insurance.

In West Thirty-Seventh-Street.

At 6:20 yesterday morning, a fire occurred in the basement of the five-story stone dwelling, No. 62 West Thirty-seventh-street, occupied by Mrs. Long, caused by cinders being placed in an ash-barrel. Damage to building, $200; fully insured.

In Union-Square.

At 1½ o'clock yesterday a fire occurred in a bath-room on the second floor of the building No. 12 Union-square, occupied by Mark Holland as a musical academy. Damage $200; insured.

Cruelty of the Long Island Police.

Shortly before midnight on Wednesday, Officers Maloney and Parks, of the Long Island Police, took into the Greenpoint Police Station Mary O'Niel, aged seventy-five years, who had been found, as they stated, at Dutch Kills in a semi-insensible condition, and taken in a wagon to the station at Hunter's Point. Police Commissioner Davern being in the Police Station at the time of her arrival at Hunter's Point, sent for the Police Surgeon, and found that the woman was almost dying from a disease of the lungs. Not wishing her to die on their hands, the Long Island Commissioner sent her to Greenpoint, but compelled her to walk the whole distance, which is over a mile. The poor woman was supplied with lodging for the night at Greenpoint, and the case referred to Chief Campbell for further action as to the future.

Statistics of Long Island Methodism.

A comparative statement of the results of the labors in behalf of Methodism on Long Island, for the past ten years, shows that the field has been assiduously worked. The entire island constituted but one district in 1862. Now there are two districts, with 15,519 members on probation, an increase of 3,296; 85 traveling preachers and pastors—increase, 34; 71 local preachers—increase, 43; 115 churches—increase, 16, and 52 parsonages—increase 22. The church valuation in 1862 was $546,400; in 1872 it is $2,048,650—an increase of $1,502,250. The parsonage valuation in 1862 was $75,250; in 1872 it is $279,000—an increase of $202,750. The total valuation is thus $2,327,650—an increase of $1,706,000 in the real estate of the Church.

Thanksgiving Affrays.

James Rose, aged twenty-two, no home, was assaulted by some unknown person in Spring-street, who struck him on the head with some blunt weapon, inflicting a severe scalp wound. The injured man was attended by Police-Surgeon McDonnell, and remained at the Mulberry-street Police-station, and his assailant escaped.

John Ryan, aged thirty, of No. 233 Elizabeth-street, quarreled with his wife Ellen, in their apartments, last evening, during which John was stabbed in the head with a table-knife by his wife, and severely injured. He was attended by Police-Surgeon McDonnell, and Ellen was arrested and locked up.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROADS.

Important Decision in a Remarkable Suit.

An Inside View of the Case—History of the Lease to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

The lease of the property of the United Railroad Companies of New-Jersey to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, which was consummated over a year ago, has been the subject of a remarkable suit in the New-Jersey Court of Errors, resulting, on Wednesday, in an unexpected and important decision.

The suit was that of John Black and others against the officers and directors of the rail roads composing the United Railroad Companies, to restrain them from executing the lease, and was brought up from the Court of Chancery on appeal from the decision of the Chancellor, who refused the injunction. There are many other suits either on the docket of the Court or in a shape to be placed there as soon as the preceding causes are disposed of.

The decision of the Court and recent important developments re-enliven the interest of the people of New-Jersey in the contest against the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, since they afford some hope that the most extensive and valuable property in New-Jersey will be taken again from the control of a foreign corporation.

For the complete understanding of the state of affairs at present, a statement of the condition of the Companies whose works are leased, and a brief history of the movement which led to the transfer of control, with that of the suits which anticipated and followed it, are important.

The United Companies, by which name the railroad Companies whose lines intersect the southern, central and western parts of the State, are known, are composed of the Camden and Amboy Railroad and Transportation Company, the Delaware and Raritan Canal Company, and the New-Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company. These Companies, which have consolidated under the management of a joint Board of Directors composed of nine members from each Company, divided their profits pro rata, after the running expenses of each were paid. Their dividends, arising from the operation of their own lines and their leased properties, which consisted of the Philadelphia and Trenton, the Belvedere Delaware, the West Jersey, and more than a dozen other local railroads branching in every direction through the southern half of the State, had averaged, for many years, about twelve and a half per cent. upon their capital stock. At certain periods in their history their net earnings had been thirty per cent. upon the original cost of their property. Since the war, however, owing to the increase of share capital, and several large purchases of property which brought no immediate return, their profits had fallen off to six and seven per cent. upon this capital stock. Dividends had, however, been declared, partially from the large surplus fund of the Companies, of ten per cent. per annum, but owing to disagreements in the Boards of Direction, and the apprehension that the earnings did not justify the declaration of dividends so large, the stock had not stood at the figure which ordinary stocks paying ten per cent. might be expected to command.

In the Spring of 1870 the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, taking hope from the disagreements largely caused by their own action among the directors of the United Companies, procured the passage of a bill by the New-Jersey Legislature, authorizing the United Companies to consolidate with any connecting lines in New-Jersey, "or elsewhere"—a bill written by Hon. Joseph P. Bradley, with evident intention, as may be inferred from its obscure wording, not to alarm any member of the Legislature into opposition. The meaning of the act did not transpire until several months later, when it was announced for the first time in the TIMES that committees of the New-Jersey and Pennsylvania roads were consulting in Philadelphia upon the terms of an instrument which was to give the control of the New-Jersey roads to the Pennsylvania Company.

The truth of the report was, of course, denied by both parties, who did not desire to arouse opposition among the Jersey shareholders. But negotiations nevertheless progressed, and the few New-Jersey directors who were aiding the Pennsylvania Company found their support in that dissatisfaction with the dilatory action of their joint Board in the management of some costly property which had been a loss instead of a profit. The chief of these grievances arose from the circumstances connected with the building and operating of the connecting railway at West Philadelphia, and the purchase of the property known as Harsimus Cove, in Jersey City. The first-named property cost the United Companies $2,200,000 in bonds, but it was made profitable only to the Pennsylvania, the Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore, and the Baltimore and Ohio Railroads. While these railroad companies charged the United Companies, in their division of proceeds on through traffic, full rates for local transportation, the United Companies furnished a rapid and inexpensive route for freight and passengers around Philadelphia, without extra charge to the connecting lines. The Harsimus Cove property was purchased with the intention of building an elevated railway through Jersey City to reach it, and erecting over the broad expanse of sunken land huge warehouses, that should furnish a depot for the products of the West and South. The companies expended over $1,200,000 in the purchase. When they had it securely in their hands, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, which had an interest, as will subsequently appear, in retarding its improvement, refused to execute its share of terminal expenses, and, indeed, proceeded to violate every one that had been made. The outlay of these millions in the two works of improvement, and the expenditure of over a million more in building bridges, &c., to make the property more valuable, had resulted in a loss of business, instead of adding to the receipts of the Companies. A large party among the stockholders, urged on by the misrepresentations of those interested with the Pennsylvania Company, clamored loudly for a change of management. When finally the Pennsylvania Company made a definite offer to take the property and pay ten per cent. yearly dividends, the proposition was accepted by a majority of the Directors. Sagacious managers vigorously opposed the lease as a suicidal act. But they relied too much upon the good judgment of the stockholders, and the friends of the lease obtained the consent of a two-thirds majority of the stock. The Pennsylvania Company, through their agents, were early in the field. They had their emissaries scouring every State in the Union and the countries in Europe where stock was held, to obtain the consent of the holders. A suspicious circumstance, made known at this juncture, must not be overlooked. While the proposition to lease was pending, the Philadelphia and Reading Company came into the field as a bidder for the works, offering not only the ten per cent. proposed by the Pennsylvania Company, but agreeing to pay also a bonus of $1,000,000. Another company, it was rumored, stood ready to take the works at the same dividend and a bonus of $2,000,000. But, although the meeting at which the offer was made by the Reading Company at once broke up, in order that the proposition might be considered, the Pennsylvania Company managed to secure the opposition of all its friends in the New-Jersey Board to giving the Reading Company's offer any consideration. When the joint Board again assembled, the Reading Company found that the sentiment of the majority of the directors present, (many had refused in disgust to attend,) was against them. They therefore withdrew their proposition, in order that they might run no risk of involving themselves in any way with the Pennsylvania Company.

The fact that a million of money was thus to all appearances thrown away by the New-Jersey Directors, caused a suspicion that bribery had been resorted to by the Pennsylvania Company. The suspicion has since that time assumed a more definite form, in the report that a sum equal to that offered by the Reading Company was paid by the Pennsylvania managers of five of their chief agents in the New-Jersey Board. While the consent of the stockholders was being sought, the small clique of operators who control the quotations of Camden and Amboy stock in the market of Philadelphia, ran the figures up to a point far beyond anything that had been heard of since the war. The apparent increase in the value of the stock under the prospect of a lease to the Pennsylvania Company was, of course, used with effect by the agents of the Company in soliciting the consent of the uninformed stockholders.

The requisite number of shares having voted in favor of the lease, the document was prepared for the signatures of the Presidents of the New-Jersey Companies. At this point the action which has just been decided upon was brought before the Court of Chancery. A large number of stockholders opposed to the lease, headed by Judge John Black, applied to the Court of Chancery for a temporary injunction and an order to show cause why a peremptory injunction should not issue restraining them from executing. The order was granted and the execution of the document was postponed until the hearing could be had. An array of counsel such as has seldom been seen in a New-Jersey Court, appeared to argue the case pro and con, and the hearing occupied several days. The points presented were at the time fully reported in the TIMES. The Chancellor's decision, contrary to general expectation, was adverse to the Black party. His decision was widely commented upon, the common belief being that the Chancellor had paid more regard to the wishes of the majority of the stockholders than to the construction of the charters and the statutes. The plaintiffs in that action took an appeal from the Chancellor's decision, and the case came before the Court of Errors and Appeals, as before stated. In taking this appeal, the Black party applied also for a continuance of the injunction until the case could be heard in the Court to which they had appealed, but this application was denied. The lease was thereupon executed, and the Pennsylvania Company entered into possession for the term of 999 years. The Pennsylvania managers hoped, and many others feared, that this would be the last of the action, but the Black party were not disposed to give it up. When the case came on at the present term, their cause developed into a much stronger one by new points searched out during the year that had passed; while the blunders and oversights of their counsel at the hearing before the Chancellor had been rectified. Messrs. Browning and Voorhees appeared for the Black party, and, although in their arguments they did not go into the main question, they were aided by their investigation carried on through the year. Messrs. Scudder and Williamson appeared for the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. One of their principal points of objection to allowing the appeal was, that the respondents, having entered into possession of the works, it would be absurd to waste the time of the Court in hearing argument to restrain them from so doing. An injunction, they argued, could not be used to compel the lessees to redeliver the lease to the lessors, or to restore the parties to their original situation. But the Court did not think proper to dismiss the case, and it will come up for argument at the next term, when all the ground will again be gone over.

Meantime, there have been developments (before referred to) which give promise of a more immediate restoration of the property to its owners, if the opponents of the Pennsylvania Company do not fail, as they once did, to take advantage of their opportunities. By an act, passed at the session of 1871, the Legislature of New-Jersey declared all agreements, leases, contracts, &c., made between railroad corporations of the State, to be null and void, unless filed in the office of the Secretary of State within sixty days after their execution. This law was not known to the lawyers who made the lease, and its requirements were not complied with. It is absolutely impossible, according to this law, which has been affirmed by Vice-Chancellor Dodd, for the Pennsylvania Railroad Company to hold the works in New-Jersey. The case in which the law was held to be good was that of the New-Jersey Central, and Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Companies, which companies consolidated their interests last Spring. Disagreements having arisen, and the New-Jersey Central Company being desirous of withdrawing, their lawyers discovered the existence of this law, which was held by the Vice-Chancellor to render the act of consolidation null and void. The counsel for the Pennsylvania Company make light of the importance of the law, and boldly declare that it will make no difference with their status in New-Jersey, presuming upon their ability to procure a repeal at the session of the next Legislature. Eminent lawyers declare, however, that a repeal would be of no avail as the case stands, and that even should the lease be re-executed, it would be invalid. Should the lease be set aside, either upon this ground, or as the result of the suit of Black and others, endless litigations are sure to follow, since every act done by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company in New-Jersey will probably be held to be illegal.

NEW-YORK AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

Mr. Edmund Yates will lecture at Steinway Hall, on Monday evening next, on "The British Parliament."

A sum of $120 was stolen from the office of E. H. Sturcke, No. 361 Greenwich-street, on Wednesday afternoon.

The body of an unknown man was found yesterday floating in the water at the Wall-street Ferry, and was taken to the Morgue for identification.

The Poles resident in this City will assemble this evening at the Harmonie Rooms, in Essex-street, to celebrate the anniversary of the Polish revolution.

An important meeting of the depositors of the Eighth National Bank will be held this evening, at the Sinclair House, corner Broadway and Eighth-avenue.

William Richards, twenty-five years old, died in Bellevue Hospital yesterday from injuries received by being run over by a street-car at Bushwick, Long Island.

Daniel Lowry, of No. 353 West Thirty-seventh-street, was yesterday held by Justice Ledwith on a charge of indecently assaulting Rosa McNamee, of No. 350 West Thirty-seventh-street.

Thomas Judge, of No. 232 East Forty-first-street, who was run over by a Lexington-avenue car at the Bowery and Fifty-first-street, yesterday morning, died soon after admission to Bellevue Hospital.

At 6 o'clock yesterday morning an unknown man, about fifty years of age, was found dead in front of No. 341 West Forty-seventh-street. The body was removed to the Morgue for identification.

An unknown boy, twelve years of age, was fatally injured, yesterday afternoon, while playing in the Cathedral building in Fifth-avenue by a derrick falling upon him. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

Jennie Williamson, a domestic, seventeen years old, was committed for trial, at Essex Market, yesterday, for stealing $535 worth of wearing apparel from her mistress, Mrs. Harriett McGlashen, of No. 281 Fourth-avenue.

Last evening an unknown man, who, from papers found in his possession, is supposed to be named John Duffy, was found lying dead in front of No. 183 Front-street. The remains were removed to the Morgue for identification.

For the past two months Alderman Peter Gilsey has been confined to his room at his residence, No. 33 West Twenty-eighth-street, suffering from a severe illness. Yesterday his physicians reported a slight change for the better, and they have hopes of his recovery in a few weeks.

Yesterday afternoon a wild steer escaped from the slaughter-house of Lecman & Simons, at the foot of Forty-sixth-street, East River, and made its way to Third-avenue, and thence to Irving-place and Nineteenth-street, followed by a crowd of men and boys. After a hot pursuit the animal was shot and killed.

If the necessary witnesses can be procured, Coroner Schirmer will hold an inquest today in the case of Edward Foley, Nixon Ralph, and Patrick Conway, the laborers killed by the premature explosion of a blast at One Hundred and Forty-seventh-street and Seventh-avenue, on Wednesday night.

James Harris, aged thirty-five, was arrested, yesterday, by Detective Dusenbury, of the Central Office, charged with having stolen a gold watch and chain, valued at $250, the property of Hugh F. Meighan, but which was, at the time of the theft, in the possession of Archibald J. Fullerton, a well-known Tammany politician.

John O'Herne and Patrick English yesterday entered the residence of Mrs. Catharine Spilane, in Eighty-eighth-street, and grossly assaulted her. Mr. Spilane discovered the ruffians and attacked them. They were severely stabbed. Spilane was arrested and locked up, and yesterday Mrs. Spilane made complaints against her assailants, who will be arrested as soon as they recover.

Bridget Morris, aged twenty-nine, residing at No. 97 Cherry-street, while on Pier No. 28 East River, yesterday morning, became involved in a quarrel with some unknown man, during which the stranger struck the woman, and she fell overboard. The man fled, leaving the woman to her fate. She was rescued from drowning by the Police, and taken to Park Hospital, where it was found that two of her ribs were broken.

BROOKLYN.

Bella McNierney, aged three years, of No. 25 Sullivan-street, died yesterday from the effects of burns, she having set fire to her clothing by going too near the stove on Wednesday.

A fire broke out yesterday on the third floor of No. 28 Portland-avenue, owned by Jonas Smith, and occupied by Julius Frudenthal, causing a damage of $500 to building and $1,500 to furniture, covered by insurance. The origin of the fire is supposed to be a defective heater.

The Harbor Police having chased a suspicious boat early yesterday morning, on the East River, the occupants put in at Red Hook Point and deserted the boat, which was captured by the Brooklyn Police, together with 400 pounds of nitrate of soda. The boat has the name of M. Quigley branded on the seats.

A gang of thieves, late on Wednesday night, broke into the stable of William Murphy, on the Coney Island road, and stole a bay horse, double set of silver-mounted carriage harness, single set of light harness, one pair of linen sheets, one pair of lap robes, and other property, all valued at over $1,000. The thieves escaped with their booty.

Rudolph Matthey, aged sixteen, was yesterday afternoon firing off a pistol in the rear yard of his residence, No. 451 Fifth-avenue, when the ball passed through the fence into the adjoining yard of No. 270 Fourteenth-street, and struck George W. Whitehead, aged ten years, in the side, inflicting a dangerous and probably fatal wound. Rudolph gave himself up to the police of the Eighth Precinct, to await the action of the authorities.

LONG ISLAND.

The Sunday-school Association of Queens County will hold its regular quarterly meeting in the Congregational Church in Flushing, on Wednesday next, afternoon and evening. There are 135 Sunday-schools in the county, 801 teachers, and 7,590 scholars.

The foundation of Stewart's new hotel at Garden City is now being laid. A fine depot-building, at the junction of the Hempstead Plains and Central Railroad, is also in process of construction. The foundations for thirty new dwelling-houses have been commenced, the intention being to finish them by Spring.

On Wednesday morning Miss Caroline Jackson, of East Rockaway, dropped the "lifter" into the stove, and trying to take it out her apron caught fire. She rushed into the garden, where her entire clothing became one mass of flame, and before assistance arrived, in answer to her frantic screams, she was burned to death.

NEW-JERSEY.

A new disease similar to the horse disease has broken out among cattle in Camden County. One farmer has lost twenty cows within a week.

The Chinese washermen employed by Capt. Hervey, at Belleville, lately struck in a body for higher wages. Their demand was complied with, and work was not stopped.

STATEN ISLAND.

The Garner North-shore Ferry Company have discontinued running their night boats, owing to the trips not paying expenses.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Nov. 28—5 P. M.—American securities firm. United States 5-20 Bonds closed at 91¾ for 1865s, old; 93½ for 1867s; 87½ for 10-40s; 88½ for new 5s. Erie, 42. Consols, 92½@92¾ for money and the account.

PARIS, Nov. 28.—Rentes, 52f. 9c.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 28—5 P. M.—Cotton quiet and steady; Middling Upland, 9⅞c.@10c.; Middling Orleans, 10⅛c.@10¼c. Sales, 14,000 bales, including 3,000 bales for speculation and export. Middling Upland, November, 9⅝c. Breadstuffs quiet and steady.

LONDON, Nov. 28.—Tallow, 46s.; Linseed-oil, £33 15. Spirits Turpentine, 41s.@41s. 6d.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW-ORLEANS, Nov. 28.—Corn quiet; Mixed, 58c.; Yellow, 59c.; White, 60c. Oats, 44c. Hay firmer; Prime, $26@$27; Choice scarce at $30. Bacon dull and depressed; Shoulders, 5¼c.@5½c.; Clear Rib, 9¼c.@10c.; Clear Sides, 9¾c.@10c. Hams, 10c.@16c. Other articles unchanged. Exchange sterling, 122¼; New-York, sight, ½ discount; gold, 113⅞. Cotton easier; sales, 4,200 bales; Good Ordinary, 17¼c.; Low Middlings, 18¼c.; Middling, 19c.; Middling Orleans, 19¼c. Receipts—Net, 6,510 bales; exports coastwise, 1,698 bales; to Liverpool, 4,062 bales; stock, 140,780 bales.

[Advertisement.]

ROUND THE CLOCK.—Daly's new play fails in one particular. It hasn't photographed the rush to KNOX's stores. No. 212 Broadway, and under the Fifth-avenue Hotel, where, in each establishment, the display of Furs for the ladies, and the Winter style of Hats for Gentlemen, create a decided sensation. "Time!"

[Advertisement.]

Coughs, Bronchitis, Consumption, arrested and permanently benefited by using Cod Liver Oil. HAZARD & CASWELL's Cod Liver Oil is the purest, sweetest, and best.

Passengers Sailed.

In steam-ship Gen. Barnes, for Savannah.—Marion S. Buckner, Morris Cohen, Mrs. Lovering and infant, Mrs. J. M. Sichel, Mrs. M. Norton, Mrs. Taylor, Miss Taylor, Miss M. C. Shaw, W. J. Whitney, Geo. L. Taylor, Edmond Vincke, Stephen G. Hoffman, M. O. Donnell, Fred. Brannon, James Jarvis, Thomas Parker, P. Southan, Stephen M. Miner, John Burtens, Marx Eisenmann, John R. Boyce, P. J. Collins, J. Collins, P. Coleman, A. A. Arling, M. Mahoney, James Kollough, Mr. McGinn.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises......7:03 | Sun sets.....4:25 | Moon rises..5:35
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook...6:32 | Gov. Island.7:21 | Hell Gate...8:43

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK......THURSDAY, Nov. 28.

Arrived.

Steam-ship South America, Palmer, Aspinwall Nov. 19 at 1 P. M., with mdse. and passengers to Pacific Mail Steam-ship Co. On the 19th inst., at 10 P. M., 90 miles N. of Aspinwall, signalized steam-ship Henry Chauncey.

Steam-ship City of Austin, Eldridge, New-Orleans, Nov. 20, with mdse. and passengers to C. H. Mallory & Co. Nov. 22, lat. 26, lon. 84 50, spoke brig Mattano and gave him our latitude and longitude.

Steam-ship Old Dominion, Walker, Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Fanita, Doane, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Lorillard Steam-ship Co.

Ship Lottie Clarke, (of St. John, N. B.,) Hines, Antwerp Oct. 6, with mdse. to Snow & Burgess. Took the southern passage, and had light winds; was 15 ds. N. of Bermuda.

Ship Florence, (of London,) Houston, Manila, July 3, with hemp and sugar to Mackay & Phillips. Passed Anjier Aug. 17, Cape of Good Hope Sept. 23, St. Helena Oct. 7, and crossed the Equator Oct. 21, in lon. 28. Had fine weather throughout.

Bark John Boulton (of Kingston, Jam.,) Lindsey, Porto Cabello 13 ds., in ballast to Dollett, Bliss & Co. Had strong N. and N. E. winds from Charleston; Nov. 21, lat. 30 10, lon. 73 30, spoke schr. F. S. Conwell, (of Provincetown,) from San Domingo for Boston.

Bark Wieland, (N. G.,) Vogelsang, Buenos Ayres, 61 ds., with hides to Chas. Luling & Co. Crossed the Equator Nov. 1, in lon. 32 30. Had light winds and calms; was 5 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Bark Templar, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Crosby, Cardiff 44 ds., with railway iron to order—vessel to Jas. W. Elwell & Co. Took the southern passage, and had light winds and calms; was 7 ds. N. of Bermuda.

Bark Republic, (N. G.,) Fortmann, Bremen 43 ds., with mdse. to Unkart & Co. Took the southern passage, and had fine weather; was 7 ds. N. of Bermuda.

Bark Satama, (Russ.,) Lofberg, London 53 ds., with mdse to R. P. Buck & Co.—vessel to Tetens & Bockmann. Took the southern passage, and had variable weather.

Brig Dauntless, (of Bangor,) Coombs, Malaga, Oct. 5, Almeria and Gibraltar 12th, with fruit to Lawrence, Giles & Co.—vessel to Miller & Houghton. Took the southern passage and had light winds and calms; Nov. 11, George Clein, seaman, a native of Prussia, aged 33 years, fell from the main cross-trees to the deck and was seriously injured; died on the 17th and was buried at sea.

Brig Isola, (of Castine), Snowman, from Wilmington, N. C., for Boston, before reported ashore on Sandy Hook, was got off at 5½ A. M., 28th, by the Coast Wrecking Co.'s boat Lackawanna, and towed to the Company's depot at Stapleton, Staten Island; received no damage.

Brig Laura Gertrude, Risk, Seville Oct. 10, cork, &c., to Doelner, Potter & Co.; is bound to South Amboy.

Brig Ella, (of Nassau,) Dick, Rio Grande, 39 ds., with hides, wool, &c., to Oelrichs & Co. Crossed the Equator Oct. 31, in lon. 36 30. Had fine weather.

Brig Geo. W. Chase, (of Rockland,) Matanzas 14 ds., with sugar to Young, Smith & Co.—vessel to H. Winchester. Had variable weather, and was 3 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Brig Velocity, (of Jamaica,) Pons, Inagua 18 ds., with salt to Darrell & Co.—vessel to Latasa & Co. Had strong northerly winds up to Hatteras, from thence 4 ds. fine weather; left in port brig Florence, for Boston, next day.

Brig Herald, (of Jersey,) Luce, Pernambuco 32 ds., with sugar to H. A. Swift & Co.—vessel to Geo. F. Bulley. Crossed the equator Oct. 31, in lon. 35 10. Had fine weather up to the Gulf; thence strong N. E. winds; was 4 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Brig Marianna II., (Port.,) Santos, Lisbon 29 ds., with salt and cork to order—vessel to L. E. Amsinck & Co. Had fine weather; was 6 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Schr. Ebenezer, (Norw.,) Dahl, Algoa Bay, C. G. H., 67 ds., with wool and oil to Napier & Co.—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co. Passed the Cape of Good Hope Sept. 23, and crossed the Equator Oct. 14, in lon. 25. Had fine weather throughout.

Schr. Develline, (of New-Haven,) Carroll, Barbadoes 18 ds., in ballast to D. Trowbridge & Co. Had variable weather, and was 4 ds. W. of Hatteras.

Schr. Ella May, (of Provincetown,) Kehoe, Baracoa 11 ds., with fruit to J. & T. Pearsall—vessel to B. H. Wenberg. Had strong northerly winds, and was 4 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Schr. Mable F. Staple, Cole, Portland, with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr. Jno. Stroup, Crawford, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. L. L. Hamilan, Velsor, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Frank Merwin, Bunce, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. J. S. Terry, Raynor, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Kate Hall, Higgins, New-Haven, for Virginia.

Schr. Mary Augusta, Whittemore, Providence.

Schr. Ida, Deering, Taunton, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Nellie Brown, ——, Gardiner, with ice.

Schr. Cora Morrison, Wellfleet, for Virginia.

Schr. Mary Elizabeth, Munroe, New-Haven.

Schr. S. J. Gurney, Gurney, New-Haven.

Schr. Millie Frank, Edwards, Providence.

Schr. Balloon, ——, Bangor, with lumber.

Schr. L. H. Jones, Wallace, Bridgeport.

Schr. F. Nickerson, Slaight, Boston.

Schr. S. W. Blake, Blake, Providence.

Schr. Clarabel, Smith, Rockport, Me.

Schr. Uncas, Kenyon, New-Haven.

Schr. Charm, Fowler, Rockport, Me.

Schr. Justina, Kenniston, Rockland.

Schr. Carrie L. Hix, Hix, Rockland.

Schr. Watchful, Gill, Pawtucket.

SAILED—Steam-ships Cimbria, for Hamburg; Columbia, for Havana, via Nassau; General Barnes, for Savannah; South Carolina, for Charleston; Albemarle, for Norfolk.

WIND—Sunset, light, N. E., clear.

By Telegraph.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Nov. 28.—Arr. steamer Mercedita, from Boston; brig Ella Maria, from Sagua La Grande; schr. Rover, from New-York; schr. C. E. Elmore, from New-York; schr. Charles L. Jackson, from Philadelphia.

Off the port, bark Elvira, from Havana.

Sld. steamer Georgia, from New-York.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., Nov. 28.—Passed in, for Baltimore, brig Concord, from St. John's.

Passed out, bark Lady Milne, for Cork; and schr. Kate Carleton, for Cardenas.

Spoken, &c.

Nov. 22, by bark Satama, in lat. 36 04, lon. 71 22, bark Daniel Draper, (of Boston,) from Singapore, for Boston.

Nov. 20, by steam-ship City of Austin, in lat. 26, lon. 84 50, brig Mattano.

Foreign Ports.

ASPINWALL, Nov. 19.—Arr. Nov. 7, steamers Teutonia, from the coast; Elbe, from Southampton; International, with cable; schr. J. Ford, from New-York; bark Richard Pearce, from New-York; 14th, bark Flor del Mar, from New-York; 14th, steamer South America, from New-York; 12th, bark G. P. Payzant, from New-York; 17th, steamers Desirade, from Kingston, Jam.; Elbe, from Greytown.

Sld. Nov. 7, steamer Ocean Queen, for New-York; brig L. Houghton, for Pensacola; 8th, steamer Teutonia, for Hamburg; 9th, steamer International, for Jamaica; 10th, barks M. A. Herrera, for Pensacola; Camasac, for Savannah; steamer Elbe, for Greytown; 11th, steamer General Sherman, for Curacoa; 18th, steamer Desirade, for Kingston, Jam.; 19th, steamer South America, for New-York.

HAVANA, Nov. 24, via KEY WEST.—The steam-ship City of Mexico, from New-York, arr. here this morning.

European Marine News.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 28.—Inman steamer City of Limerick, from New-York, arr. today.

LONDONDERRY, Nov. 28.—The Anchor line steamer Australia, from New-York, for Glasgow, has arr. here.

STRICTURE AND FISTULA RADICALLY cured without knife, caustic, or detention from business. Diseases of the pelvic viscera a specialty. HENRY A. DANIELS, M. D., No. 144 Lexington-av.

MAINE'S PORTABLE WINDOW VENTILATOR. UNDERHILL & CO., No. 95 Duane-st.

SCHUYLER, HARTLEY & GRAHAM,
NOS. 20 AND 22 JOHN-ST.
FINE BRONZES.
BRONZE AND MARBLE CLOCK SETS, IN GREAT VARIETY. BRONZE MANTEL ORNAMENTS.
CARD RECEIVERS, WITH GREEN AND GOLD ORNAMENTATION, INK-STANDS, &c., AND A VERY LARGE ASSORTMENT OF SMALL BRONZES.
VIENNA AND ENGLISH GILT BRONZES, OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
PARIAN GROUPS.
BUSTS, STATUETTES, AND CENTER-PIECES, FROM COPELAND, MINTON AND WEDGEWOOD.
TERRA-COTTA BUSTS, BY CARRIER.
BEST ENGLISH CUTLERY
RODGERS' POCKET AND TABLE CUTLERY. IVORY AND STAG-MOUNTED CARVERS IN CASES FOR PRESENTATION.
NUT-CRACKS AND PICKS, IN CASES, WITH IVORY AND PEARL MOUNTINGS.
FANCY GOODS DEPARTMENT.
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